The New-York Times.

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ALABAMA.

THE DESTRUCTION OF TUSCUMBIA.

A TERRIBLE STORM AND ITS EFFECTS—A TOWN IN RUINS AND HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE WITHOUT HOMES—DISTRESSING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1874.

On Sunday evening last, as you have already been fully informed by telegraph, the town of Tuscumbia, in this State, was visited by a tornado which destroyed scores of buildings and caused the death of eleven persons. This morning it is reported that two negroes were killed some five miles from here, and that others in the country districts were more or less injured. To-day I rode over the ground which was visited by the storm, and found that the damage was even more serious than at first reported. The wind blew from the south-west, and the fair ground, which is situated some half mile from the town, is known to have received the first violence of the storm. The fine racing-stand and club-house, which had recently been erected, were completely destroyed. Not one plank was left standing upon another. Hundreds of towering live-oak trees were torn from their roots and hurled to the ground. Many of them were carried hundreds of feet from the place where they had stood, and others were torn and twisted into fantastic and unnatural shapes. The ground for miles around is covered with splintered wood, the grass, too, was dug up by the force of the whirlwind, and not a fence remains standing within several miles of the race-course. Passing away from the fair ground, and coming toward the town, the storm encountered an iron railroad bridge over a little stream known as Spring Creek.

THE SCENE AT THE RAILROAD BRIDGE.

The scene at this point is a remarkable one. The bridge, which was securely built, was completely lifted from its strong stone foundations and thrown with great force into the soft bottom of the creek. At the same time it was carried some ten yards from its original position, and, strange to say, was not broken up. It now lies firmly imbedded in the creek, thrown from its supports as already stated, but in other respects apparently whole and uninjured. Soon after the bridge had been blown down the express train from Memphis approached Tuscumbia. The engineer, feeling to a slight extent the force of the storm, and fearing that the bridge might have been injured, approached it slowly. When within 100 feet of the creek, as I am informed by the conductor, the whistle sounded "down breaks." The steam breaks with which the train was supplied were at once put into requisition, and the wheels were prevented from revolving. The track was very wet from the rain, however, and the train was forced on for some distance at the rate of at least ten miles an hour. The wheels slipped on the wet rails, and without a moment's warning the engine and baggage-car went over the embankment. The engine was dashed into the soft clay of which the bank is composed, and by some good fortune the tender was completely turned around by the fall. The baggage car rested against this, and the passenger coaches coming behind were prevented from going over into the creek. None of the passengers were severely injured. The engineer was badly cut and burned, but is now considered out of danger. It was two hours before he could be taken from the ruins of the locomotive. His rescue was then effected by cutting through the baggage car and tender, both of which were resting upon his cab. The baggage-master was very severely injured. His car was only slightly damaged; but as it slid down the embankment he was thrown forward upon his face, and a great part of the heavy baggage was dashed against him. Here the railroad bridge, a cotton warehouse and machine-shop were situated. The shop was comparatively uninjured, while the warehouse was completely destroyed, and the cotton scattered in every direction. At least a dozen bales were burst open by the force of the gale, and the soft, white lint carried for miles into the country. Many of the trees and bushes which remain standing are completely covered with minute particles of the cotton; the ground in some places was treated to a coat of the same material. The effect of this is such that several gentlemen, arriving on late trains this morning, and knowing nothing of the effects of the storm, could not be persuaded that snow had not fallen here during the previous night.

A TOWN IN RUINS.

Passing from the railroad bridge along the track, and then in a north-easterly direction through the main street, I was made fully aware of the terrible destruction that had visited unfortunate Tuscumbia. The population of the place is estimated at two thousand, and it is no exaggeration to say that of this number not five hundred persons have been left with an uninjured roof over them. Fully one hundred buildings were completely demolished, and not one in the town escaped without some damage. On Main street the scene is indeed a terrible one. The entire roadway is strewn with the splintered trunks of fallen trees. Shutters and light woodwork are constantly falling from the buildings that have been only partially destroyed. One of these, a large frame house, which was fortunately untenanted, fell with a loud crash this morning. Others will have to be torn down to insure the safety of the passers by. In all the streets of the town household effects are scattered about at random. In one corner a richly-covered sofa is to be seen, in another a broken arm-chair. Beds are lying about in some of the gardens, and bed-clothes torn to shreds are dangling from many of the trees. After the first shock of the storm was over many of the startled inhabitants removed their furniture from their falling dwellings. No sooner had they done so, however, than a most terrible rain-storm came on. In five minutes the streets were knee-keep with water, and everything exposed to the storm was utterly destroyed. The Catholic Church, a fine building recently erected, is reduced to a heap of rubbish. It is actually torn to pieces, the very foundation-stones having been dug up and hurled from their places. The handsome church-tower lies at some distance from the rest of the building, and although its massive timbers are broken and twisted by the force of the hurricane one or two of the stained glass windows are entirely uninjured. Three Protestant churches, of different denominations, standing quite near the building of the Catholic congregation, are only slightly damaged. In the Methodist Church directly opposite, and in the middle of the path cut by the storm, not so much as a piece of glass is broken. One block further on the Deshler High-school Building is situated. It was a strong brick structure, erected at a cost of $300,000. At the first shock of the tornado it was hurled to the ground. Not one brick was left in its place. On a side street three blocks from the high school the Hodgkins residence was situated. It was a handsome [illegible] frame building two stories high, and situated in the midst of a beautiful garden. It was one of the first houses blown down, and Mr. John Hodgkins, his wife, and four children were buried in the ruins. They were found together locked in each other's arms and quite dead. Mr. Hodgkins was one of the leading Freemasons of Alabama. To-day he was buried with Masonic honors, all the citizens of the place following his remains to the grave.

SENATOR MOOR'S MANSION AND THE WINSTON HOMESTEAD.

The mansion of State Senator Moor, in the ruins of which his wife and two children were crushed to death, was one of the finest private residences in North Alabama. It is now an unsightly pile of mortar and brick. I have never seen a building so completely destroyed. The stairways and doors are torn to pieces, window-frames ground almost into dust; the magnificent furniture is crushed to splinters, and now lies mingling with the heap of worthless matter which is all that remains of a once happy home. Senator Moor returned from Montgomery this morning. His friends informed him by telegraph of his terrible loss. Up to the time of his arrival in Tuscumbia he is said to have borne his trial with remarkable fortitude; when he came to the ruin of his home, however, he broke down completely, and sobbed as if his heart was breaking. His friends say that he looks fifteen years older than he did three days ago. The "Winston Homestead," one of the oldest buildings in the State, was situated near Senator Moor's mansion. One side of it was entirely blown away. The other side stands as firmly as it did the first day it was built. Mrs. Winston, the owner of the dwelling, was killed by the fall. Her son-in-law, who lived in the lower part of the house, states that when the first shock of the storm was felt she attempted to come down stairs, and had just reached the door leading into the hall when the side of the house blew in and dashed her against the stairway. At the same moment this fell, and the old lady was buried out of sight. After a great effort she was extricated, but died shortly afterward. The grounds surrounding the Winston House were beautifully laid out and cultivated. Hundreds of the shade and fruit trees are now lying with upturned roots, the flower beds are dug up as if by a plow, and the hanging vines torn from their supports and blown hundreds of yards away into the woods.

THE DURATION OF THE STORM.

The first shock of the storm was felt at just 6:30 o'clock in the evening, and in two minutes it had passed over. Immediately afterward a rain-fall of unprecedented violence set in, and continued for several hours. This destroyed a great deal of personal property and furniture, but at the same time was the means of saving the town from total destruction. It seems that as the houses were blown over, the fires in the grates were thrown among the falling timbers. These at once started into a blaze, and every house in the place would doubtless have been burned if the torrents of rain had not extinguished the fires. The track torn by the storm is from three to four hundred feet wide, and as already stated, many houses which seem to have been most exposed to its violence were unharmed, while others in the immediate neighborhood were dashed to the ground. The Mayor of the town tells me that at 6:30 o'clock he was quietly seated at his supper table when suddenly the lights were blown out, and at the same moment a sound like the roar of a thousand cannon broke over the house. This passed over and then all was still for two or three minutes; soon afterward the rain began to fall, and continued for hours. During the storm, and subsequently, the people of the town whose property was only slightly injured, behaved with great kindness to those who had been deprived of shelter. The homeless ones were taken in and cared for, and everything possible was done to make them comfortable. Not one case of robbery is reported, and many valuable articles are now lying unmolested in broken-down houses and desolated gardens. The loss to the town was upward of half a million dollars.

H. C.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The following is an estimate of the losses by Monday night's fire at Tilsonbury, Ontario: T Henry, groceries and liquors—loss $2,500, inurance, $1,200; Forshee, groceries and furniture—loss $1,000, insurance, $700; Marrett, millinery—loss $1,000, fully insured; Short, hardware—loss $3,000, insurance, $400; North, harness—loss $800, partially insured; Mrs. Burn, millinery—damage $100; Bache, fancy goods—loss $500; Wilson, butcher—damage to building $2,000, insurance, $1,000; Cutler, groceries and crockery—loss $1,500; fully insured. Dr. Sinclair, damage to house, $2,000; insurance $1,206. Pollard, furniture and stock, loss $1,000; partially insured. R. Olmstead's building, loss $1,500; insurance $800. R. Williams' building, loss $2,000; partially insured. W. A. McCallom, the Post Office, and telegraph office; W. Brown, jeweler; W. B. Wilcox, banker; S. Wardle, dry goods and groceries; W. Bond, banker, and some others sustained damage in removing stock and furniture.

A fire yesterday morning, at the tobacco manufactory of Marburg Brothers, Nos. 145 to 151 South Charles street, Baltimore, Md., seriously damaged the upper portion of the building, and destroyed a large quantity of tobacco of the finest quality. The damage to the building will reach $2,000; fully insured. The damage to stock, which is principally by damage from water, is $18,000, insured as follows: In the German American, of New-York, $3,000; Hancock, of New-York, $2,500; Lycoming, of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Amazon, of Cincinnati, $1,200; Buffalo German, $1,251; St. Nicholas, of New-York, $1,250; Commercial Union, of London, $3,000; Queens, of London, $1,250. The machinery, which is insured in New-York and Western offices, is but slightly injured.

A fire broke out in Dexter, N. Y., about 9:30 on Thursday night, destroying the sash and door factory, and a large quantity of lumber belonging to E. Leonard The loss is $8,000; insured for $5,000. The wind, which was blowing hard from the south-east, carried the flames to the flouring mill of Babcock & Peck, which was consumed together with a plaster mill attached. The loss is $15,000; no insurance. From Babcock & Peck's mills the flames spread to James Frost's saw-mill, setting it on fire, but the flames were extinguished by tearing off the end of the building. Several factories and stores in the vicinity caught fire, but were put out by great exertion and a timely change of the wind.

The blacksmith, carriage, and paint shops, and dwelling-house at Blackstone, Mass., belonging to Micajah and Oscar W. Fuller, the Lincoln House and adjoining barn, were burned on Thursday morning. The loss of the Fullers is $10,000; insurance $4,000, equally divided between the Equitable, of Providence, and Builders', of Boston. The loss of Rufus Martin Tucker, owner of the Lincoln House, is $15,000; insured in the Fitchburg Mutual. The losses on the buildings and other property aggregate $20,000.

A fire in Tilsonburg, Ont., on Thursday night destroyed about twenty stores and dwellings on the upper flats. Among the sufferers are Hennis, grocery and liquor store; Short & Co., hardware; Marrett, general store; McCullom, drug store, and the office of the Montreal Telegraph Company. The total of the loss is between $75,000 and $100,000.

James Menchen's livery stable at Memphis, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. Twenty horses perished in the flames. Loss, $4,000. No insurance.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

THE HEALTH OF THE QUEEN—RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SOVEREIGN—MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET—LORD ACTON'S POSITION—LORD COMOYS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1874.

There was a rumor yesterday that the Queen had suddenly fallen ill—an attack of apoplexy was supposed—and was in a dangerous condition. In the evening the Prince of Wales, who had been shooting over Mr. Villebois' estate in Norfolk, at a short distance from his own place at Sandringham, arrived suddenly in town instead of going home, and this was thought to give confirmation to the report. This morning, however, it has been positively contradictd by the *Times*, which says that it is quite unfounded, and that there are no grounds for anxiety respecting her Majesty's health. How the story originated it is of course impossible to say, but it is suspected that there must be some foundation for it. A generally robust state of health is quite consistent with the sort of attacks to which the Queen is liable, and which might at any moment assume an alarming form, and her unusually prolonged sojourn in the Highlands this year, especially at a time when she has an imperial relative and guest in London, has already caused a good deal of speculation. It is stated that she is not to return south till next Saturday, and it seems to be thought doubtful whether she will come even then. An impression has, therefore, got abroad that there may be something in the state of her Majesty's health which has led her medical attendants to recommend a continuance of her retirement in the North. It would seem, however, that there is no reason to assume physical weakness on her part, as she has been driving about a great deal at Balmoral, and has also paid more than one visit to her favorite retreat on the desolate shore of Loch Muich, one of the wildest and most secluded parts of the Scotch Highlands. Here she escapes altogether from even the very moderate state ceremonial of Balmoral, and can go out walking, riding, boating, or sketching at pleasure, beyond the reach of human eyes, for there are only three or four cottages, the residences of gamekeepers and shepherds, in the whole glen, and it is rarely visited by strangers. It is in one of the gamekeepers' cottages the Queen puts up when in this quarter. The rumor of yesterday may perhaps be regarded as indicating the existence of apprehensions rather than any actual and serious fulfillment of them.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET.

That nice old man, the Patriarch of Antioch—perhaps I should say not *the*, but *a* Patriarch of Antioch, for there are, at least, half a dozen of them, and nobody knows which is the real one, if indeed, there is a real one at all—is still here, and happening on Monday to be on a balcony at the Mansion House to see the Lord Mayor's show, he seized the opportunity of blessing everybody within a mile and a half. If nobody was any the better for it, at any rate, nobody seems to have been any the worse, and, after all, it may be supposed to be better that everybody should go about blessing everybody else than that there should be so much hard cursing as is now going on. The Roman Catholics are still spitting fire and smoke on the subject of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet. That singular production is only laughed at by Protestants as a wonderful example of how a clever man can go to sleep like Rip Van Winkle, and wake up one day in a fright at discovering what everybody else knew years before. Nor would the Catholics probably have cared very much for a general attack on the system of their Church if it had been addressed expressly to Protestants. What chiefly angers and exasperates them is the suspicion that the pamphlet is part of a conspiracy got up by the Old Catholics. It is known that the dogma of infallibility was extremely distasteful to a large proportion of the English Roman Catholics at the time when it was decreed, and that they exerted themselves vigorously in order to prevent its promulgation. It was hoped, however, that when the question had once been settled by the Vatican Council, they would be reduced into a mute, if not formal, acquiescence; and hence the uneasiness which has been produced by the readiness of the more moderate Roman Catholics in this country to repudiate any responsibility for, or submission to, the infallibility dogma. That Mr. Gladstone has acted entirely on his own inspiration will be believed by all who understand his peculiarities of temperament, and the formal denial which has just been given to the allegation that he has acted in direct concert with Dr. Döllinger may be accepted without difficulty. Still, the facts that he had been visiting Dr. Döllinger just before he wrote the pamphlet, and Lord Acton immediately afterward, and that the issue of the pamphlet was followed within a day by Lord Acton's letter declaring that many Roman Catholics resented quite as much as Mr. Gladstone did the attempt of the Pope to fasten the recent dogma upon them, to some extent justified the suspicions of Archbishop Manning.

LORD ACTON AND LORD COMOYS.

Lord Acton has been fiercely attacked by the Irish Roman Catholic press. The Dublin *Evening Post* accuses him of having, at the time of the Vatican Council, endeavored "to intimidate the Catholic mind" and to prevent the adoption of the new dogma. "Lord Acton," it says, "has foully calumniated the Catholic Church, but no one familiar with his antecedents can be scandalized ["surprised" I suppose is meant,] by his treachery and baseness. The Durham letter drove Lord Beaumont out of the Catholic Church; the Gladstone expostulation may drive out Lord Acton." This seems to be a threat of excommunication by which Lord Acton will not be much frightened, but which is probably addressed to his more timorous co-religionists. By the way it is curious that Lord John Russell's famous Durham letter, rebuking the insolence of the Pope in parceling out England into Roman Catholic dioceses, was published the day before Guy Fawkes Day, and Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet the day after, so that the 5th of November still seems to exercise a highly stimulating Protestant influence. Lord Acton is a very able, learned, and independent man, and must have long ceased to be Roman Catholic except in name. But another Catholic nobleman, Lord Comoys, has taken up the same line, and his protest against the dictation of Rome is all the more significant on account of the obvious hesitation and terror with which it is put forth. He regrets very much that Mr. Gladstone should, as a matter of politeness, have applied such a word as "bloody" to the reign of Queen Mary, though he admits it to be perfectly true. With this mild reservation he adopts pretty well all that Mr. Gladstone has written. He goes on to tackle Dr. Manning, and remarks that though it is not likely that the present Pope will "adopt against Queen Victoria the course pursued by a former Pope against Queen Elizabeth"—that is, giving his sacred sanction to an attempt to assassinate her—"there is no telling what edict might be issued by the author of the Syllabus." He adds that the effect of the new dogma of infallibility has been to place before English Catholics the alternative of withholding their allegiance to their sovereign on the one hand, or risking their salvation on the other; and under these circumstances Lord Comoys is evidently rather uncomfortable about his soul, which proves his loyalty. There could hardly be a better example of the utterly illogical position of such Catholics as Lord Comoys, who does not really believe the Pope to be infallible, but is afraid of being damned because this impostor, as he considers him, chooses to establish a new dogma, and threatens with perdition all who do not accept it. It is clear that Lord Comoys, though he has ceased to be really a Catholic, inasmuch as he ventures to use his own reason and to think for himself, has not shaken off the superstitions of his former creed. The best definition of the Old Catholics that can be given is, that they are Catholics who have become, or are in the way to become, Protestants without knowing it. Archbishop Manning has published a second letter, in which he leaves the question just where it was before, and refers all questions to the final and absolute decision of the Pope. Monsignore Capel has also taken part in the controversy, but he merely repeats in another form that every Catholic has a right to think what he likes as long as he does not go against what has been laid down by the Pope. His words are that every Catholic "has a perfect right to discuss undecided questions, but always subject to the suppressed firmness in his mind, that he would obey whatever the Church should declare." In other words, if the Pope thought that England had better be placed under a legate and annexed to France, all English Catholics would be bound to assist this project. It seems that Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet has had a very large sale. One hundred and sixteen thousand copies were printed, and nearly all have been disposed of. The poor man has been overwhelmed with letters—a sackful twice a day—and has written to the papers to say that he really cannot answer them.

J. H. F.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

George W. Leavitt, an insurance man, living near Gardiner, Me., hanged himself yesterday.

A woman was killed at the Amesbury (Mass.) Mills on Thursday night by falling down stairs.

Ellen, the wife of Patrick Donohue, of Cherry street, Boston, was fatally burned by boiling fat on Thursday.

At Fall River, on Wednesday afternoon, Patrick Madden was assaulted and fatally injured by a Frenchman named Jaselle.

The small-pox epidemic at Bathurst, New-Brunswick, has been arrested by the timely precautions of the health officers.

George Simms, colored, was hanged yesterday, at Covington, Ga., for an outrage upon a white woman in November, 1873. He made a confession of guilt.

The schooner George B. Loring, now at Gloucester, Mass., reports that Capt. McKenzie was washed overboard and drowned at the Grand Banks on the 8th inst.

William A. Ferrold, lumber merchant, of Boston, was arrested yesterday on complaint of a Chicago house, for the alleged forging of promissory notes to the extent of $5,000. He gave bail in $7,000.

J. Milton Turner, United States Minister to Liberia, is stopping at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. He was originally a slave. This is his second visit to this country since originally appointed Minister to Liberia in 1871.

The Boston Board of Public Park Commissioners have prepared a report recommending a series of parks around the city, the whole to be connected by broad boulevards, and for sanitary purposes a water park on the Back Bay.

Thomas O'Keeffe, a stone-cutter employed at the Old Dominion Granite Works, Richmond, Va., was killed on Thursday night by falling or attempting to jump from the 11 o'clock P. M. Danville train. He was about twenty-three years of age and a native of Lawrence, Mass.

The wife of the murdered man, Poulin, now under sentence of death at Bathurst, New-Brunswick, gave birth to a male child on Thursday in jail. Gallian, before his execution, confessed to the paternity of the child. Mrs. Poulin has been sentenced to be hanged on the 5th of January.

THE NEW BOSTON THEATRE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The new Globe Theatre, on the site of that burned down in the second great fire, will be opened next Thursday evening with a company from Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, New-York. The play will be "Alphonse," the principal rôles being sustained by Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Varian, Mr. D. H. Harkins, William Davidge, Parkes, Fawcett, and others. M. Strakosch will follow with Italian opera for fifteen nights. The stage manager will be D. W. Waller, late of Booth's Theatre, and nearly all the other officers are Boston men. The building has been erected by a stock company, of which Mr. Arthur Cheney is the leading spirit. Each of the corporators purchased a seat for $1,000, and will own the same for eighteen years, or during the term of the lease. The house will seat about 2,200 people. It is provided with thirty-one balcony boxes, somewhat after the fashion of the New-York Academy of Music. These are very richly upholstered, and are capable of seating from four to eight persons. The owners of seats will draw for choice on Monday, and after that there will be a sale for the remaining places. The building will be the handsomest of its kind in the city, and bids fair to be popular with theatre-goers.

THE WELLSBORO BANK ROBBERY.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Michael Welsh, arrested recently in Waverly as being connected with the Wellsboro Bank robbery, and who was undergoing examination in this city, was removed yesterday to Wellsboro on a requisition. During the examination the testimony of George Barnes, who works for Danks, the livery-stable keeper, from whom the teams were hired to go over to Wellsboro, was given, and was very strong against Welsh, as well as Cosgrove and Cook, who were arrested some time since, and are now in the Wellsboro Jail, and showed clearly their complicity in the affair.

CHARLESTON IMPROVEMENTS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 27.—A freight railroad, connecting the Charleston depot of the South Carolina Railroad and North-western Railroad with the upper wharves, has been completed, and will be extended along the upper line of wharves.

A powerful steam dredge, chartered by the city, is at work on the bar, and has already, according to the report of Professor Maillefert, added four feet to the average depth of water in the principal shoal. This dredging is independent of the operations in another channel by the Government engineers, and the determination is to persevere until a depth of water has been obtained sufficient to admit the largest ocean vessels.

MURDER IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—This afternoon two young men, Richard Kneeland and John W. Gainey, became involved in a quarrel in Gouch street, when Gainey stabbed Kneeland with a knife, penetrating the left lung. The wounded man was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, but died soon after reaching there. His assailant was arrested, and confessed the crime.

WASHINGTON.

END OF THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS' TRIAL.

UNSAVORY STORIES AFFECTING THE JURY AND FRIENDS OF THE DEFENSE—AN IMPORTANT DECISION AFFECTING INDIAN PROPRIETORSHIP IN RESERVATIONS—THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS—THE PACIFIC RAILROADT.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The jury in the safe burglary case were unable to agree, except as to Williams, whom they pronounced not guilty, and they have been discharged. It has been ascertained that in the case of Harrington the jury stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction, and in the case of Whitley, nine for acquittal and three for conviction. Both the prosecution and defense exhibited a disposition to have another trial at the next term. In connection with the news of the disagreement of the jury, some most outrageous publications are made. If the statements contained in them are true, the facts are disgraceful to Ex-Gov. Shepherd and various other parties who have had a sympathetic connection with the defense. If the charges in these publications are untrue, they are disgraceful to the persons who have invented them. One of the statements referred to is in substance that Gov. Shepherd and a Washington caterer were locked up together in a hall of the court building which communicates with the jury-room, and with this statement is mingled the published reports of how the jury stood at a late hour on Wednesday night to show that there had been communication between jurymen and friends of the defendants. There are also reports of communication between the jury-room and the parties outside by means of notes thrown from the windows and by exchange of signals. The following seems to be the facts, as obtained from authentic sources in regard to the presence of Gov. Shepherd in the building: The court-room in which many persons were waiting until a late hour Wednesday night adjoins the main corridor of the east wing of the building, and is connected with it by two large doors, though the main entrance to the court-room is from the other side. The jury was on the floor above, locked up in a room. The outer door of this corridor was, most probably, locked; but, as the doors connecting the court-room with the corridor were open, and as the use of them and the corridor is very common by frequenters at the court, it was not very surprising for any parties who were waiting to pass through and walk back and forth in the hall. It is true that the Marshal met Gov. Shepherd and Mr. Welcker in this corridor late Wednesday evening. He immediately went up to the upper floor and found the jury were locked in their room and the bailiffs were in attendance, and the jurymen had retired for the night. The entire building was then cleared of the people in waiting and the doors locked. There was no evidence whatever to create even the supposition that there had been any communication with the jury by any person, from the time they went out up to that hour, and such precautions were taken that it seems impossible that they could afterward have communicated with any person whatever. Many persons may very aptly and very properly suggest that it would have been better for Gov. Shepherd to await the news of the verdict away from the court-room, but he certainly had a right to be there if he chose, and there seems to be no more impropriety in the friends of the defense remaining to hear from the jury than for the leading spirits in the prosecution, including Mr. Columbus Alexander, to remain "on guard," as they express it, to see that the jury was not tampered with. The nastiness which characterized the burglary business in the beginning has very fittingly followed it to the end, and the public will be glad to have it dismissed.

OWNERSHIP OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

A decision has recently been rendered by the Supreme Court which has an important effect upon the tribal relations of Indians. Chief Justice Waite read the opinion, which decides that the Indian tribes do not own the fee to the lands within their respective reservations, and are no more than tenants of the United States, with whom alone the fee is vested. The decision also holds that timber and minerals are a portion of the realty, and that the sale of timber, or a lease of the mineral lands, cannot be made by the Indian tribes. The case which evoked this decision is one growing out of the sale by two Indians on a reservation near Green Bay, in Wisconsin, of a quantity of pine logs. The Indian Agent brought a suit in behalf of the tribe to recover the logs, on the ground that the lands and the timber belonged to the Indians in their tribal relations. The decision is as noted above, and it makes the United States the only owner of the Indian lands. One of the effects of this decision is to invalidate the contract for timber made by E. P. Smith, the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, when he was an Indian Agent in Wisconsin, which is known as the "Wilder contract." It will also deprive the Indians on several important reservations of what has been supposed to be their tribal possessions, the valuable pine lands. In all the cases where reservations have been ceded to tribes by treaty, this decision makes the Government the Trustee of the Indians, and the money for the sales of lands belongs to the United States, though under existing laws in most cases it must be disbursed for the benefit of the Indians.

The struggle over the Army Appropriation bill in Congress last Winter, especially over that feature of it which caused a reduction of the army to 25,000 men, is not likely to be repeated this session. The army has met all the demands that have been made upon it, and the Appropriation Committee has determined in making up the Army bill for the next fiscal year that the bill of last year shall be generally followed. It is stated that the utmost good faith has prevailed in all the branches of the military service to carry out the act of last session, and it is not expected that there will be any Deficiency bill presented from the War Department. Of course, there are many army officers who have a laudable desire to keep the organization as imposing and powerful as possible, who do not concur in the policy of reduction; but they will not obstruct the wish of Congress.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS AND THE OUTGOING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

There will be great pressure brought to bear upon Congress this Winter in behalf of both the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies. One of these companies has sent an agent to many, probably every, member of Congress during recess, to lay the interests of its road before them in the most effective way by personal appeal and argument. The other company has been none the less active in other ways. The hope of the railroad lies in the members who are to retire from Congress at the end of this session. More than a hundred members of this Congress have failed of re-election, and retiring members, feeling free from responsibility to their constituents except the obligations which honor imposes, are the hope of the lobbyists and men with schemes. Last session Congress was less influenced by the lobby than at any session since the war; but it will need a good deal more of the virtue that is based on principle than that which is displayed to influence a re-election, to maintain a clear reputation till the 4th of next March.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $14,911,957; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $55,680,000; coin, including $23,387,600 in coin certificates, $83,027,573; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. National bank notes to the amount of $653,000 were received to-day for redemption. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $566,110.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed H. S. Haskell Postmaster at Portage City, Wis., vice C. P. Austin, commission expired. James H. Hemphill has been appointed internal revenue storekeeper for the Eighth District of Kentucky.

THE REPORTED INTRUSION IN THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY.

The Secretary of War to-day forwarded the following telegram from Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of the Interior:

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.

To Brig. Gen. Townsend, Washington:

I wish to relieve the honorable Secretary of War from any apprehension coming from the false statement going the rounds of some of the Eastern papers, reporting miners at work in the Black Hills. It is possible the report may have originated from the recent discovery of gold, forty miles north of Laramie City, on the Union Pacific Railroad, where many miners have gone. This place is at least 200 miles south-west of the Black Hills.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

GOODS OF EXHIBITORS NOT LIABLE FOR DEBTS OF THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

The Attorney General has decided that the goods of foreign exhibitors, at the International Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia in 1876, will be entirely free from liability to seizure for any debts, claims, or demands whatsoever against the Centennial Commission, or any other corporate body, person, or association of persons having anything to do with said exhibition.

THE LOAN DIVISION OF THE TREASURY.

John P. Bigelow, Chief of the Loan Division of the Treasury Department, who has been in London for some months past in connection with the funding operations of the Treasury, will arrive here to-morrow and have a conference with Secretary Bristow. He will shortly return to London, but, it is said, will resign his position as Chief of the Loan Division here, temporarily, as his duties abroad will engage his attention for the next two years. Mr. Baker, at present Chief of the Warrant Division, and formerly assistant in the Loan Division, has been appointed chief of the latter until the return of Mr. Bigelow, and R. T. Leipold, who resigned the position of Chief of the Warrant Division to accept a Commissionership to settle up the affairs of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, will be appointed Chief of the Warrant Division.

THE SAFE CONSPIRACY.

ACQUITTAL OF WILLIAMS, AND DISAGREEMENT IN THE CASES OF HARRINGTON AND WHITLEY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The court-room was crowded to-day from 10 to 11 o'clock, in expectation that the jury in the safe burglary conspiracy would be sent for by Judge Humphreys. Harrington, Whitley, and Williams, the accused, were present. Counsel came in and took seats around the table. At 11:20 o'clock, Judge Humphreys came in and took his seat.

The Judge—Mr. Phillips, bring the jury into court.

The jury was soon thereafter seated before the Judge, looking unshaved and unkempt. The Judge directed the roll to be called, and when all had answered, the Judge said: "I am about to ask you a few questions; but you need not answer anything except just what you are asked." Turning to the foreman, he asked, "Have you agreed upon a verdict?"

The Foreman—We have, sir, as to one of the defendants.

Judge—Is there a reasonable probability that you will not agree upon the guilt or innocence of the other defendants?

Foreman—There is.

Judge—What do you all say, gentlemen?

The jury all agreed that they could not agree as to the others. The Foreman said that, after a full consultation with the members of the jury, he thought it impossible to agree.

Judge—Well, that is the only way in which you can find out about it. Now, I want to caution all in the court-room against any demonstration when the verdict shall be given. I do not feel as though I ought to hold this jury any longer, after what I feel has been a very careful consideration of the case on their part. Mr. Clerk take their verdict.

Clerk—What say you Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?

Foreman—We have as to one of the parties.

Clerk—Pass up your verdict.

Foreman (rising)—We agree that Arthur B. Williams is innocent, and cannot agree upon Whitley and Harrington.

Judge—Have counsel any suggestion to make before I discharge the jury?

Mr. Riddle—I have nothing to say, your Honor.

Mr. Davidge—I have nothing, only it may be as well now as any time to notify Mr. Riddle that I shall call up the case at as early a day as possible on the assembling of the next term of the court.

Mr. Riddle—I suppose the case will come right along up, whether the gentleman notifies me or not.

Judge—Yes. Gentlemen of the jury, I shall now discharge you from further consideration of this case when I adjourn the court, and, Mr. Clerk, you will continue the recognizance of the defendants till the next term of the court. You will now adjourn the court till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Immediately after adjournment, Harrington, his brother, and A. B. Williams at once stepped forward and congratulated Mr. Barker, one of the colored jurors.

A talk with the jurors, after they were dismissed, divulged the fact that on the first ballot they stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction in Harrington's case, the following jurors voting for conviction: Craig, Mann, and Hickling, (white,) and Moseby, (colored,) and the vote did not change during the whole time they were out. In Whitley's case the vote stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction, Hickling changing his vote in the case of Whitley, and this vote was not further changed. There was no difference of opinion in Williams' case, all agreeing that he was innocent. The jurors agree in their statement that Craig stood like a rock for conviction, and that Mann and Moseby adhered to him. They also assert that Craig was cursed, reviled, and called every vile epithet it was possible to imagine in order to make him change his opinion, but he did not flinch. All efforts to intimidate him were unsuccessful. The crowd lingered about the Court-room for a half hour, discussing the subject and talking with the jury who were free to relate what transpired in the jury-room.

THE ABBOTT WILL CASE SUSTAINED BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 27.—A cable dispatch from London, England, to the *Globe*, says that in the will case of Abbott against Fraser, the appeal has been allowed, and the decision of the Queen's Bench in Montreal reversed, each party to pay its own costs. Mr. Fraser left a large sum of money to establish a library in Montreal. His relatives disputed the will and were sustained by the Montreal Court, a decision which the Privy Council has now reversed.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Mr. Saunders has received his *exequatur* as Vice Consul for the United States at this city.

THE VON ARNIM TRIAL TO BE IN SECRET, PROBABLY.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Herr Zehliches, one of the editors of the *Spener Gazette*, was brought before a Judge to-day and examined on oath with reference to his statements concerning Count Von Arnim's negotiations with that journal.

The Public Prosecutor has decided to ask the court before which Count Von Arnim is to be tried to exclude the public during the trial, as it will be necessary to read official documents, publicity for which would be prejudicial to the State.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW POLAR EXPEDITION—THE COMMANDER.

LONDON, Nov. 28—5:30 A. M.—It has been finally decided that Commander Alfred Markham, Royal Navy, shall have chief command of the Government expedition which is to start next May for the Arctic regions on a voyage of discovery.

RUSSIA.

THANKSGIVING ENTERTAINMENT TO AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 27.—Mr. Schuyler, Chargé d'Affaires at the United States Legation here, gave a Thanksgiving entertainment yesterday to American residents.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

AN INSURGENT SUCCESS—DEFEAT OF GEN. ROCCA AND CAPTURE OF HIS ARTILLERY.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 26.—The report that the Argentine insurgent Chief Arredondo had denfeated the Government General, Rocca, is confirmed by advices received to-day, which state that Arredondo captured Rocca's artillery and took many of his men prisoners.

The Argentine Government has issued a proclamation prolonging the state of siege for ninety days.

It is stated that the insurgent leader Tabuada, with 5,000 men, has entered the Province of Cordoba.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—1 A. M.—Cloudy and colder weather prevails in the upper lake region and the North-west, with areas of snow and variable winds. The temperature has risen in the lower lake region, where generally cloudy weather and light snow prevail. The temperature has risen in the districts on the Atlantic coast and in the Eastern Gulf States, with clear or fair weather, easterly or southerly winds, and increased pressure. The barometer continues lowest but has risen in the South-west, and the temperature has fallen decidedly in Texas, with brisk northerly winds and rain. The rivers have risen at St. Joseph, Cairo, Marietta, Cincinnati, and Paducah, and have fallen at Kansas City, Dubuque, Pittsburg, Freeport, Confluence, Morgantown, New-Geneva, and Brownsville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lake region, continued cold and cloudy weather will prevail, with areas of snow, south or west winds, and high but falling barometer.

For the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, generally cloudy and colder weather, with light rain or snow, variable winds, and rising barometer during a portion of the day.

For New-England and the Middle States, partly cloudy weather in the interior, and fog near the coast, with south or west winds, slight changes in temperature and continued high barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, clear or fair weather in the interior, and light rain near the Florida and Eastern Gulf coasts, with easterly winds and lower temperature in the last-named district.

For the Western Gulf States, light rain, with decidedly lower temperature, north or east winds, and rising barometer.

For the canal region of New-York, the temperature will fall slowly during Saturday.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with corresponding date last year, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	37°	33°	3 P. M.	37°	49°
6 A. M.	37°	33°	6 P. M.	37°	45°
9 A. M.	34°	35°	9 P. M.	34°	42°
12 M.	37°	44°	12 P. M.	34°	40°

Average yesterday........................40⅛°

Average corresponding date last year.........35⅞°

A BANK PRESIDENT SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY FOR FIVE YEARS.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 27.—T. T. Broocks, convicted last week in the United States Circuit Court of embezzlement and making false entries while President of the Merchants' National Bank of Petersburg, was brought before District Judge Hughes this afternoon for sentence. The Judge stated that after consultation with Judge Bond it had been decided, in consideration of the advanced age of the prisoner, to fix the term of imprisonment at the minimum allowed by law. He thereupon ordered the Clerk to enter an order fixing the time at five years in the Albany Penitentiary. Broocks' counsel leave for Washington to-night to make application for executive clemency.

HOW DISHONEST TRADERS ARE PUNISHED IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 27.—In the Supreme Court here, to-day, the verdict in the case of Lordly vs. Chisholm et al. establishes a precedent in this Province by providing for the punishment of traders who obtain goods on credit by concealing the true state of their business. The verdict, which was for the plaintiff, warrants the Judge in sentencing the defendants to two years' imprisonment.

A MOTHER CHARGED WITH KILLING HER OWN CHILD.

FREEMANSBURG, Penn., Nov. 27.—Since early yesterday morning there has been great excitement over the reported stealing of an infant child of Allen Goss, from its cradle, during the night. Unremitting search by the citizens and authorities resulted in the finding of the body of a child in the Lehigh River, which was recognized as the missing baby. The evidence indicates that the mother threw the child in the river. Mrs. Goss was arrested and conveyed to the Easton Jail this morning. There is much feeling against the woman.

A BRAKEMAN KILLED.

ST. THOMAS, Canada, Nov. 27.—Yesterday Thomas G. Balfour, a brakeman employed on the Canada Southern Railway, slipped and fell from his train at Brownsville. The cars passed over the body, completely severing it in twain. The remains passed through this place to-day, en route for his home in Homewood, Ill.

ALLEGED WIFE-MURDER.

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario, Nov. 27.—A Coroner's inquest was held to-day on the body of Mrs. Steep, found drowned in the Welland Canal some days ago. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death by violence at the hands of her husband, who is under arrest.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALMANACS AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

GIANT LAND, OR THE WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF TIM PIPPIN—KING PIPPIN, A SEQUEL TO GIANT LAND—TIM PIPPIN; FURTHER ADVENTURES IN GIANT LAND. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union square.

These stories will prove welcome additions to the literature of the nursery. They are wonder-stories of the good old-fashioned type—no attempt being made to smuggle in a little bit of "useful information" under the disguise of a fairy tale. The giants are all of strictly proper proportions—their heads "tower high above the tallest pines in the forest," their teeth are large and sharp, and their eyes "shine like two balls of fire." The adventures of Tim Pippin with these interesting beings are recounted in the three books above mentioned, and either one of the veracious histories, or all three, cannot fail to be welcome to the children.

Among the *Almanacs* for 1875 already published in New-York by Mr. Brentano, No. 33 Union square, that of the *Illustrated London News* deserves the first place. It is beautifully got up, and contains six pictures printed in colors, and a number of smaller illustrations, among which may be mentioned some careful engravings of the principal British song birds. The almanac contains all the information usually looked for in such publications. *Cassell's Almanac* is one of the very best published, and is particularly noticeable for the excellence of its wood-engravings. *Bow Bells* and *Zadkiel's Almanacs*, and *Tom Hood's Comic Annual*, are also among the new periodicals introduced by Mr. Brentano.

THE HANGING OF THE CRANE. BY H. W. LONGFELLOW. With Illustrations. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

This poem is one of the many graceful contributions which have been made to the poetry of the household by Mr. Longfellow. If it does not increase his present reputation, it is merely because he has written so many other poems equally charming. Mr. Longfellow is the poet of domestic life, and it is an incident in that life which he here makes the subject of his verse. The work was first introduced to the public by the enterprise of Mr. Bonner, of the New-York *Ledger*, and it is now published with many beautiful illustrations, chiefly by Mary A. Hallock. The drawings reveal the hand of a thorough artist, and it may fairly be said that they are as full of poetry and feeling as Mr. Longfellow's lines. The work is luxuriously printed, and will make a most acceptable Christmas present to any lover of choice books.

POEMS OF EDGAR ALLEN POE. With an Original Memoir by R. H. STODDARD. New-York: MIDDLETON & Co.

The poetical works of Poe are collected in this volume, and are introduced by a memoir of the unhappy poet, which, while not concealing the facts of his sad life, is at least done with a kindly hand. Mr. Stoddard gives one or two slight personal reminiscences of Poe, which add to the interest of his memoir; and as it is now very unlikely that any future biographer will be able to tell us more than we know of Poe's life, this edition will doubtless be everywhere accepted as the standard one. It would have been much better if the illustrations to this book had been omitted. They are simply contemptible.

THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

Second Notice.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

With the present number the fourteenth volume of this, one of the best of the monthlies, is completed. In it "The New Hyperion," by Edward Strahan is brought nearly to an end, still marked by quaint descriptions and amusing illustrations, and varied with some useful hints at art criticism. Those excellent novels, "The Three Feathers," by William Black and "Malcolm," by George Macdonald, are also continued. Under the title of "A Tourist's Paradise," we have a bright description, well illustrated, of Mentone and its neighborhood, from the pen of Charles Dimitry. Lucy H. Hooper supplies a pleasant account of a visit to the studio of Meissonnier, the French artist, and Robert Wilson, a weird story of the Old Brick Church of St. Stephens, on the Santee River. Different in style, but fully as interesting, are some recollections of Charles Lever, by Adolphus Trollope, and a paper on the "Physical Effects of Emotion on the Heart," by Dr. H. C. Wood, Jr.; also a valuable contribution by the present Lord Lytton, on the Political Life of his Father. It is a candid, impartial, though appreciative notice, but one of the most curious statements in it is a criticism of his own deficiencies, by the subject of the memoir. The author of *Rienzi* was not a great parliamentary debater, but toward the end of his career in the House of Commons, he delivered a few speeches which were remarkable for brilliancy of style and oratorical power. This, however, is what he said of himself at the age of forty-three:

> "I am too irresolute and easily persuaded except when my honor or sense of duty makes me obstinate. I have so great a dread of giving pain that I have often submitted to be cheated to my face rather than wound the rogue's feelings by showing him that he was detected. I am indolent of body, though active of mind. I am painfully thinskinned and susceptible—less so than I was in youth, but still too much so. I find it difficult to amalgamate with others and act with a party. The acting man should never be conscious of the absurdity and error which are more or less inseparable from every path of action. I am too impatient of subordination, an immense fault in the acting man. In all situations of command I act best when I have to defend others, not serve myself. I do not possess, or rather I have not cultivated (for no man can distinguish accurately between deficiencies from nature and those from disuse,) the ready faculties in any proportion to my slower and more reflective ones. I have little repartee, my memory is slow, and my presence of mind not great. My powers of speaking are very uncertain and very imperfectly developed. I have eloquence in me, and have spoken even as an orator, but not in the House of Commons. I cannot speak without either preparation or the pressure of powerful excitement. It would cost me immense labor to acquire the ready, cool trick of words, with little knowledge and no heart in them, which is necessary for a Parliamentary debater. I might have acquired this once; now it is too late."

Poetry is supplied by Charlotte F. Bates, James Maurice Thompson, and Emma Lazarus, and the Monthly Gossip and Literary Notices complete a volume of unusual merit.

ST. NICHOLAS.

There are some thirty articles upon as many different topics given to the boys and girls in *St. Nicholas* this month. The first is a capital description by Eliza Greatorex—and well illustrated—of the Garden of the gods in Colorado; and among other instructive papers are some by Harvey Wilder, Olive Thorne (with a picture of an African dandy in full costume,) Emma D. Southwick, and Mrs. S. B. C. Samuels, who supplies some instructions for making a card-board city, which will afford amusement during Winter days. The strange adventures of "Tchumpin" are concluded and there are some lively stories by B. C. Wolf, Mary Prescott, Helen C. Weeks, Samuel Cozens, and others, besides a translation from the Swedish by that indefatigable translator of Scandinavian literature, Selma Borg. Mrs. Dodge, S. G. Warner, and A. M. Machar contribute some verses, and A. H. Thayer has a short piece of poetry on dogs, all the illustrations of which, we should say, were not drawn from nature. "The Jeweled Tree," by A. M. Machar, is a tuneful piece with an excellent moral. We must mention, however, that the January number of the magazine is to be the holiday number, and for it great attractions are promised.

OLD AND NEW.

The prominent feature in this month's issue is the large amount of space devoted in one way or another to the subject of higher education in the United States. The editorial notes contain some useful suggestions upon it, and they are followed by the address delivered by E. E. Hale before the graduating classes of Vassar College and Cornell University, to which attention may advantageously be directed. The admirable papers by Rev. R. St. John Tyrwhitt, entitled "Our Sketching Club," from an English magazine, and to which we have before given favorable notice, are concluded; and there is a carefully written article on "The Protestant Theory of Authority," by Rev. James Martineau, which comes fitly at the present time. Anthony Trollope's novel is continued, and light readable contributions come from James D. Nicholls and Ernest Papendick; the poetry being supplied by Carlotta Perry and Robert Grant, the latter writer satirizing a recent marriage at Washington. It is too long for quotation, but a couple of stanzas will serve to mark the style:

'Twas sweet to see some grizzled, stern
  Old hero of the sword and cannon,
Waltzing with one who used to earn
  Her daily bread beside the Shannon;
Or watch some Senator, in face
  The counterpart of envious Casca,
Flirting with that *melange* of lace
  And diamonds, Miss B., of Nebraska.

What matter if they could not spell,
  And grammer was to them but lingo!
Their wealth was endless as a well,
  And wealth is everything, by jingo!
For each man daily made a vow,
  Nor took the trouble to conceal it,
I must have money anyhow;
  I cannot earn it; so I steal it.

THE AQUATIC MONTHLY.

"Sailing to Windward" is the title of the first article in this month's *Aquatic*, and it is one of the best we remember to have met with. It is over the signature of "Big Topmast;" it is illustrated, and contains a complete explanation of the subject treated, of which the author states there is a large amount of ignorance prevalent even among yachtmen. There is also a clever review of the race between the Magic and the Comet, with a fair criticism of the merits of the respective yachts, which is a good model of the manner in which such events may be most usefully recorded. Reports of the principal other yachting and rowing events follow, with detailed information upon all matters of interest to the largely increasing circle which is taking delight in aquatic sports. It is not necessary to enumerate these reports, which, however, are alone sufficient to render this magazine essential to all admirers of sailing and boating, and who appreciate the national advantages of such means of recreation.

THE ALDINE.

"An Old Mill in the Jura Mountains," and an admirable view of the beautiful but too little-known fall of the Zackin, in Bohemia, are two pictures in this month's number which will rank with the best that the proprietors of the *Aldine* have produced. The other illustrations seem mostly to have been selected with a view to adaptation to the coming season of Christmas and Winter amusements, including as they do skating scenes and a Christmas dinner. "Caught," after Henry Losson, is an example of a simple incident, wrought into a charming story, and with excellent display of detail. Apropos of a holiday number, there are also four tinted scenes of the seasons, which will be attractive to those who care less for the elaboration of fine engravings. The reading matter comprises a story entitled "My Christmas Revenge," by Kitty King; a continuation of "Lost Lillian Bracy;" a story of Charles II.'s time; a description, illustrated, of St. Asaph Cathedral, and various illustrative editorial comments upon the pictures, besides poetry by William Blinn, W. H. Kernan, and the editor, Mr. Morford. We observe a marked improvement in the descriptive notes, which are now vigorous and instructive.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY.

Among authorities upon the fashions, this magazine continues to hold the prominent position we have before remarked. The illustrations are well executed, and display great variety of style, while the explanatory portion of the contents, and the large amount of information supplied to individual correspondents, add greatly to the value of the work. Each number contains paper patterns, which are admitted to be invariably useful and of easy application. Apart, however, from its importance as a fashion magazine, there is a large amount of literary matter which seems to be selected especially with a view to the tastes of the patrons of fashionable dress.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

THE NEW COMMONWEALTH CLUB IN BOSTON—ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSES.

From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 23.

Several young men in Boston, interested in politics, have formed an association called "The Commonwealth Club." Their movements during the last week have been an open secret, although much of the outside speculation about their plans and objects has shot wide of the mark. Its friends speak of it as a political, but not a partisan, club; political, because it is designed to bring together and promote a good understanding among those who are interested in elevating and purifying the politics and public life of the country; unpartisan, because it includes those who belong to both parties, or to neither, and who have no intention of entering into new party alliances, under existing circumstances. It is also a private club in the same sense that other social organizations of that name are private. It has made no public proclamation of its plans, and probably has no thought of doing so. It does not propose to form a new party, or to make the attempt, or to disturb in any way the equanimity of those who look upon existing parties as touching the summit of human wisdom. Where unsuitable nominations are made they will continue to do their utmost to defeat them at the polls. But their purpose is to go a little further back, and prevent the necessity of such an alternative if they can. They intend to begin at the primary meetings, and if there is anything back of the primaries calculated to defeat an honest expression of preference by them, they propose to have a hand in the arrangement. They mean to offset combination by superior combination. They hope to unite all citizens who are interested in politics for the sake of the service they can render to the State or country, against all those who go into politics for the sake of what they can make out of it.

WILLING TO OBLIGE.

A very prepossessing young lady, canvassing for a popular book, stepped into the office of a real estate broker in Springfield, Mass., the other morning, and finding the broker apparently at leisure, asked him to look at her books. The gentleman politely informed her that it would only be a waste of time, as he could not purchase it. "Oh, never mind that," ejaculated the vivacious young woman; "it won't cost anything to look at it, even if you don't buy. I should like to have you read some portions of it and see what it is." The accommodating broker took the volume and, glancing at the title-page, commenced a perusal of the introduction. This finished, he began at the first chapter, and read carefully and leisurely along. It was about 9 o'clock when he commenced, and an hour passed silently away. Then the book agent began to exhibit signs of nervousness, which were apparently unnoted by the broker, for he never raised his eyes from the volume, but read steadily on. Eleven o'clock came, and the lady began to walk rather smartly about the room, glancing occasionally out of the windows. At noon the broker was still reading, and the agent wore a decidedly troubled countenance. A few minutes before 1 o'clock the broker laid the book down, leisurely donned his overcoat and hat, and remarked blandly, "That is a very good book. I am sorry that I cannot read more of it, but I am obliged to go to dinner. If you will call in this afternoon, I will read some more of it."

SWISS-AMERICAN TRADE.

The *Swiss Times* says that in the year 1873 the United States imported from Switzerland articles of the following values: Woolen and cotton fabrics, 15,261,000 francs; embroidery, 56,439,200 francs; cheese, 10,753,605 francs; silks, 140,716,800 francs; straw goods, 11,490,200 francs; clocks, watches, and articles for their manufacture, 67,881,700 francs, and musical boxes, 2,254,600 francs. These figures are exclusive of the imports into Baltimore and one or two small ports, but they will nearly represent the total of the trade, since New-York imports about ninety-five per cent. of all the merchandise sent to the States from Europe.

MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT CLARK BELL.

THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY—RELATION OF SCIENCE TO MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE—THE VALUE OF EXPERT TESTIMONY—IS INSANITY A PURELY MATERIAL DISEASE?

The regular monthly meeting of the Medico-Legal Society was held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. Clark Bell, Esq., the President-elect, delivered the inaugural address, of which the principal points are as follows:

MEMBERS.

I congratulate you, gentlemen of the society, on the accessions that have been made to the roll of your membership during the year just closed.

The present roll of resident or active members of this society now contains 348 names.

The death of Alfred Vogel, of the University of Russia, leaves fourteen names on the roll of your honorary members, with six vacancies; in filling these, great care should be observed by this society, as it should be made a position of great distinction and worth. Your roll of corresponding members now numbers twenty-nine. I take great pleasure in recommending for honorary membership, M. Guerard, member of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, who was elected President of the Société de Médecine Légale de Paris, in December, 1872, and who was one of the original founders of that society, which was organized in February, 1868.

LABORS OF THE YEAR.

During the past year this society has accomplished no little work. The discussions that have occurred at your sessions, and the varied and useful labors in which you have been engaged, have been such as to maintain the high standard you have hitherto established. One of its most important labors has been the compilation and publication in a bound volume of some of the earlier papers read before this society, with an historical statement of its origin, rise, and progress. This interesting and valuable result has been accomplished under the care, supervision, and labors of a committee of your body, and is just published by J. R. McDivitt, Esq. Another prominent member, R. S. Guernsey, Esq., has also devoted great time, pains, and labor to the accomplishment of this very important result.

LIBRARY.

The contributions from members to the library, in money and volumes, have continued in a way that assures us of the ultimate success of the effort, but are not equal to nor commensurate with the hopes or desires of your President, nor the importance and merits of the enterprise itself. When gentlemen reflect that so small a sum of money as $5,000 would immediately, and probably within the present year, enable us to purchase nearly every work on medico-legal subjects, and aggregate the best library of medical jurisprudence that could be found anywhere. I am obliged by what I consider my duty to call upon you, gentlemen of the society, to again take into consideration the propriety of raising this sum, either at once or speedily. If it is thought advisable, for any reason, not to attempt it all now, let one-half be raised the present, the residue the ensuing year. There are certainly men enough now among our own numbers, who, if they could be induced to make the effort, would at once raise this sum, without an appeal to the two professions outside of our membership. But so grave is the imperative and immediate necessity for a complete and comprehensive library in this City, which should embrace every known work on medical jurisprudence or its kindred topics, particularly in the English, French, and German tongues, that this society cannot be true to itself or its duties if it neglects to secure the early accomplishment of this very desirable result. If this society should feel justified in permitting the general public to co-operate with its members in this work, under some arrangement by which every contributor of a bound volume accepted by the society should be entitled to the use of and access to the library, it would probably add a considerable number of works each year to the shelves of the library, if it did not immediately accomplish the desired purpose. The general resolution originally adopted at the time the library was founded, making it the duty of every member to contribute annually at least one bound volume thereto, has been of very great value and importance in adding to its catalogue. Quite a considerable number of our members have, with great care and punctuality, attended to the discharge of this duty, whose contributions have been acknowledged from time to time, but your President regrets that he is compelled to report that a large number of members are delinquent in this very important respect. Allow me, in closing this part of my remarks, to remind members that if this duty was promptly and annually discharged by every member of this society a few years would give us a library, on medical jurisprudence alone, second to none in the world, even though no immediate steps were taken at once to secure these volumes by an appeal extraordinary, as at first suggested. Let every member, then, who has neglected to send the volumes, attend to it at once, and add to a library which has already become quite valuable, and is probably now the best in this country for reference on these subjects. I append a list of contributions of volumes and money contributed since my last announcement, with the names of the contributors.

THE RELATION OF SCIENCE TO MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

The advance that science is making in the domain of medical jurisprudence cannot fail to excite your liveliest interest. Toxicology has become one of the most valuable aids and agents in detecting, convicting, and punishing crime, and the extended efforts, as chemists, of such men as Prof. Doremus, Prof. Chandler, in our country, and Tardieu, Caspar, Mayet, and Devergie abroad, have awakened and encouraged investigations which cannot fail to be of lasting and permanent value to mankind. When science does intervene now in the cases of detection of poisons by chemical tests she is valuable because, and only when, she is certain. If her voice is to be listened to at all convincingly it must speak with unerring precision. It is either demonstrative or it is valueless. The science of toxicology is as accurate and absolute as mathematics, and when demonstration comes debate ends, doubt ceases, and conviction must follow. We should never regard mere theories as proofs. We may debate them, examine and discuss them in their varied forms and bearings, submit them to tests, fancied, difficult, and even crucial, but, when life, character, liberty or property are at stake, mere theory ceases to be of value. We can only accept the actual, the real, and the unquestionably certain. Science should have an eye of flame clear as the sun, but no heart, no emotion, no fear, no passion. If she points her finger, it should be as the needle to the pole. It must not even vacillate, it must not vibrate, for the result to be accepted as absolute. No leaning of the intellect, no warping of the judgment, no kindling of the heart or affections, no appealing to the passions, the loves or the hates, but cold as the frost, and far reaching and clear as the ether of eternal space. Science leads, if she leads at all, unerringly, unmistakably, and with precision, or she is no safe guide in the domain of medical jurisprudence.

EXPERT AND EXPERT TESTIMONY.

No physician should dare to call himself an expert in any branch involved in medical jurisprudence or scientific investigation until he has studied it to its foundations in abstract principles and carefully prepared himself besides by practice and actual contact with it in all its phases, peculiarities, and idiosyncrasies, pursuing it into every detail. It is not enough to know the nature, character, names, and antidotes of the various poisons, nor to understand theoretically their various tests and methods of determination. Many men of both professions have a very good general knowledge of them—theoretically, as learned from books, reading, and observation. That chemist who, knowing all this before he attempts to swear where life and death are in the balance, should have taken all these questions, all these tests to his laboratory, and worked out one by one every problem by himself before he is competent to speak with precision to a court or before a jury. Mere opinions of men are daily becoming less valuable, especially on scientific questions. The experience of both professions in that class of cases in our courts, where the opinions of medical witnesses only are given, has doubtless been akin to that entertained by the community at large, and helped to shake profoundly the public confidence in them all. Counsel submit usually or frequently in the same case contrary opinions from medical men of apparently equal learning, skill, and opportunities, For example, in the case of George Francis Train, Drs. Hammond, Clymer, and Parsons pronounce him insane, though they have no previous acquaintance with or personal knowledge of the man, and base their opinion upon one or two interviews and conversations, while Drs. Finnell, Peugnet, Gardner, and others pronounce him sane on similar examinations, and the jury, balancing the medical testimony, and having a large experience in such cases, are governed by their own judgment or the testimony of those acquaintances and friends who are and have been long and intimately acquainted with the party who is the subject of the investigation. And this case is but a sample of similar evidence in other cases of more or less prominence. We must strive to approach nearer by careful study, preparation and skill to certainty. As long as facts only go toward conviction, these opinions must be accepted with great care, and their weight or importance must be conceded to be of little value. We do not want opinion, we want certainties. We have nothing but doubts left, if we gain, as the result of scientific research or inquiry, only convictions or opinions. In the toxicological test, if the result is not absolutely certain we reject it wholly. There are more or less bearings and indications in many of the experiments which fall short of certainty, but which are not wholly valueless as evidence, still in such cases we reject all if the result is not absolutely certain.

Let us emulate and establish that standard. It is safer. The teachings of pure science have not merely a charm, they have more; she rewards her devotees, she smiles upon the patient worker, and the truth lies at the bottom of her profoundest depths. Medical jurisprudence, on its medical side especially, is full of specialties.

The medical expert should be a specialist in the widest, broadest, and best sense of the term. His analysis should be fundamental. If we are to deal in opinions only, the opinion of such a witness is valuable, but the more profound the expert the less we have of his mere opinions. If he doubts or hesitates, his hearers must follow his example, and thus all assurance of certainty is lost. I am aware, of course, of the rule established in our courts, under which, in certain cases, the opinion of experts upon a given statement of facts is permitted to be given, but the whole spirit and philosophy of the law is tending to establish this class of legal evidence on a more solid and substantial basis, and to make it a means of arriving at truth, and to aggregate facts, rather than to cloud and embarrass a case in the mazes and uncertainties caused by the diverse and contradictory opinions of medical men.

THE NATURE OF MENTAL DISEASE.

In that remarkably lucid and masterly address delivered by Prof. Tyndall, before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at its recent session, which has awakened so much of interest and discussion on both sides the sea, we find that very learned brilliant man and thinker, in reviewing the philosophy of Lucretius and his opponents of that and the present time, bringing foremost and prominent into the discussion those grave questions so intimately related to our studies of insanity, diseases of the brain, and mental phenomena, concerning which many members of this society who have given the subject of mental diseases and peculiarities much thought, are at a loss, and differ in their conclusions. Are aberrations of the reason an affair of the material brain? Is mental disease a brain disease? What is the true nature of the soul of man? And what its the relation to his physical structure? In that admirable debate, between the pupil of Lucretius and Bishop Butler, author of the world-renowned *Analogy*, these problems, which have puzzled the alienists of our own and past time, are placed by Prof. Tyndall in a most masterly way, to investigate whether the mind of man, and his intellectual and reasoning faculties, are a part of his physical being, or whether the body is the mere tenement of the spirit in which it dwells while life remains. You who have read and studied this paper cannot fail to have noticed how prominent a part this inquiry takes in that remarkable discussion, and to what ends Prof. Tyndall's reasoning might carry these propositions, if it be conceded that madness is solely and only the result of a physical disease of the brain, as is claimed by many of our abler alienists. I draw a wide line of demarcation between the actualities of science—between its demonstrable facts—and between the inductions, the theories, and the speculations of science. I have no hesitation whatever in proceeding with the inquiry suggested by Prof. Tyndall, to which allusion is given above, by any and all scientific aids, but we must not accept opinions or theories for facts. Let us pursue the investigations with courage, but with patient persistence, and be prepared to accept results when they are demonstrated only, and when doubt no longer remains. Is the material and physical brain the instrument of the mind of man? Is it the true seat of reason? Is it a machine—one through or by which the will acts and the faculties develop and exhibit their functions and powers? Or is it, *per se*, a force, a part of the physical existence of man, in no wise separated or capable of separation from the physical body? Is the soul bound to the physical, and does it therefore terminate and end with the sleep of death? Doubts from a scientific point of view prove nothing. They are at best but negative testimony, and in a case where something is required to be demonstrated, some fact established, mere negative testimony is of little or no value. The deductions of science, or the theories depending on such deductions, of which the whole field of scientific and philosophic inquiry is so full at the present moment, must not be mistaken for, nor confused with, its demonstrable facts. We cannot be too careful in pursuing our investigations in the domain of science, or in the study of its minor or greater problems, in waiting and hesitating, and in absolutely refusing to accept as truth that which oftentimes seems to be true, or which may be true, or which even is generally conceded to be true. Indeed mere belief that a certain thing is probably true, or really true, is nothing. We need not, as has that talented and brilliant Professor, attempt to apply the laws and tests of physical science in the domain of the intellect, or of the beliefs and faiths of mankind, for science has little if anything to do, and can necessarily have little to do, with matters of faith or of theology, but we need or should not hesitate from any considerations or fears in following the most thorough, absorbing, and careful examinations into all the issues within the domain of medical jurisprudence; for no matter where we find or how we find the real truth, we may not fear to avow or embrace it. There may be those who fear to pursue these or similar inquiries to their legitimate sequences, through a fear that some result might disturb settled convictions or opinions, but such fears are wholly unworthy, and should not for a moment control any rational or thoughtful mind. I have never for one moment feared the result of any scientific test, examination or trial, upon any of the questions involved in the matters of my own opinions, faith or convictions, and I should not regard the faith, opinion, or the convictions of any man of value, who did fear to submit to any tests that science could really make. A faith that could not stand such a test would be unsafe and unreliable. The great danger is in accepting those indications or leanings which sometimes appear to be the teachings of science for scientific facts; and if we examine in this manner and upon these subjects, without great care, we are in danger of being led into the very mazes of doubt, uncertainty and daze in our investigations of medical jurisprudence, which Prof. Tyndall describes as his own state, in regard to abstruse metaphysical questions which he has in vain sought to expose to scientific tests and demonstrations.

THE OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The objects for which the society was founded of course include the mutual assistance of the two professions in the multitude of cases where a knowledge of both medicine and law are needful. My own idea has been to place this society on the basis and standing of a general scientific society. It is not and for some time past has not been limited strictly to the two professions of law and medicine. It has been thought advisable to widen it; to embrace eminent chemists, whether medical men or not, for their value upon questions of toxicological science and investigation. It is, as I think, wisely conceded that men who might be called eminent in either science or letters, if interested in the domain of medical jurisprudence, would be a valuable acquisition to this society. A gentleman of this City, of large intellectual attainments, considerable research, and who devotes his life to scientific and intellectual pursuits, neither a lawyer nor a physician, contributed a paper to this society last season, which was read, and that gentleman, by the unanimous action of the Executive Committee of this society, passed into the list of its active membership. I should hail the acquisition of such men a great gain to such an organization as the Medico-Legal Society. Upon this subject, the example of foreign associations is full of instruction. The Paris society started on a broader, more catholic, and wider platform than we did. In addition to law and medicine, they opened their doors to veterinary surgeons, to all scientists, to physiologists, as such, to physicists, pharmacists, chemists, and naturalists. They place themselves upon the broad standard and basis of a general scientific society, and we shall make a grand forward and upward step when we emulate them in this respect and dismiss forever from our thoughts all questions of the peculiar ethics of either profession, leaving them in full force in societies purely medical for the government of medical men, and societies purely legal for the government of legal gentlemen. We are of necessity a homogeneous, and in no sense a medical, society. We are united for the investigation of the science of medical jurisprudence, and we should be glad to welcome the light of truth, of reason, or of science, no matter whence it comes, so long as it be truth, real light, and not "science falsely so-called." In one other respect have we not given the same or as much force, prominence or attention as our Paris confrères, especially of late—that is, to the examination by a commission of our members of interesting pending questions of public or private interest in the courts? The influence of this society in the case of Schoeppe was doubtless of great benefit to prevent what might have been properly termed a legal murder. I venture to recommend this very interesting and prominent field for your further labors, advising that same courage, patience, and care in the investigations so forcibly recommended by M. Bèheir, and which will not only increase the usefulness and importance of your labors, but make them vastly more instrumental in the accomplishment of good and the acquisition of scientific knowledge and research. Again thanking you, gentlemen, for the renewed expression of your continued confidence, evidenced by my re-election to this chair, so wholly unexpected and unlooked for by myself, I resume the duties you have so kindly committed to my charge, trusting for the same kindly aid in the future which I have so generously received in the past.

A CALIFORNIA EMBEZZLER ARRESTED IN JERSEY CITY.

A few days ago Chief of Police Champney, of Jersey City, received from Theodore G. Cockrill, Chief of Police of San Francisco, California, a letter containing the description of John H. F. Hannon, who is wanted in San Francisco for embezzlement. From the statements made in the letter it appears that Hannon was a clerk in the employ of the Southern Coast Steam-ship Company, of that city, and that about two months ago he fled, taking with him $4,000 of the Company's money. Accompanying him was a woman, said to be of loose character, named Lillie Messner, whose parents reside in Newark. She has a brother living at No. 25 Essex street, Jersey City, and it was suspected that the runaway couple went to that place. Yesterday afternoon Inspector Murphy and Detective Clos visited the house and captured Hannon. When the officers first entered the room in which they found Hannon, he was about to draw his pistol upon them. Detective Clos seized his arm and took the weapon out of his pocket. He allowed himself to be taken without further resistance, and was taken to the First Precinct Station-house, in the cells of which he is now confined. On searching his sleeping apartments the officers captured a chain with a locket studded with diamonds, a handsome gold watch, a valuable pearl pocket-book, a quantity of other costly goods, and $200 in money. A requisition will be sent for him, and he will be taken back to San Francisco. Messrs. Goodal, Nelson & Perkins, the owners of the steam-ship line, complain of having been frequently victimized by their clerks, and announce their intention of making an example in this case.

THE 'LONGSHOREMEN.

A GENERAL STRIKE IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT YESTERDAY—EMBARRASSMENT OF THE MERCHANTS—THEY ARE RESOLVED TO RESIST THE STRIKERS—THE POLICE PREPARATIONS—ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A FOREMAN.

The apprehensions felt by many people yesterday morning in relation to the action of the union 'longshoremen, were completely removed as the day wore on. The threatened general strike took place in due form, but was no where accompanied with violence or disturbance of any character. The threats of violence and interference with non-society men, by the unionists, were indulged in, apparently, by only a few of the more impetuous and hot-headed of the order, and were entirely controlled by the wiser heads among the leaders. Yesterday was by far the quietest day, along the piers of the North and East Rivers, which has been known since the inauguration of the strike. No one can tell how much the full and perfect police arrangements had to do with this state of affairs. The early morning showed West street, from the Battery up to Pier No. 52, where the White Star steam-ship docks are situate, lined with blue coats under command of half-a-dozen captains and Inspector Dilks. The whole array somewhat resembled a line of battle standing at ease, but awaiting the signal for attack. The men were all armed with the locust or night club, and held them ready for instant use. But there was no enemy or rioters to conquer. Hardly a man of the five thousand 'longshoremen appeared on the scene. In their places, however, swarmed on the piers thousands of able-bodied men applying for work. The best of these were speedily selected by the stevedores, and the work of loading and unloading went forward with very little delay. As before stated in THE TIMES, previous to yesterday the 'longshoremen's strike had only applied to the European and Pacific Mail Steam-ship lines; but in order to coerce these lines into paying the old rates, the society had ordered that after Thursday no member of the union should work upon any vessel of any description at any price. Nearly all the coastwise steam-ship lines, and all sailing vessels, were up to that time employing union men at the full rates, and expressed themselves willing to continue the same. But yesterday morning they had no option in the matter. The unionists refused to work at any price, and the new or non-society men had to be employed. There were, however, two exceptional cases in the early morning. These were the steamer France, of the Transatlantic line, and Cromwell's New-Orleans and Portland steamers. The former steamer was nearly loaded, and had been exclusively worked by society men. These men went to work yesterday, but were soon waited upon by a committee of the union, who ordered them to leave. The men, however, went on to finish the cargo without charge. In the case of the Cromwell steamers, on being visited by the committee, the men, immediately, though reluctantly, knocked off work and went away. Though complying with the order of the union many of the members are said to be much dissatisfied at the action inaugurating the general strike, and declare that it is only a minority—those who were thrown out by the European steam-ship companies—who are in favor of and brought it about. In consequence of such action it is thought that a large number will withdraw from membership, and so produce a practical disbanding of the society.

Inquiry at nearly all the piers where steamers were loading yesterday, developed the fact that the work, though in many cases going on slowly, was proceeding satisfactorily. On the European steam-ships, where the new hands have had nearly a fortnight's experience, there was scarcely any delay or difficulty. The new men, no longer Italians, had become nearly as expert as the old hands. By the employment of a few more men on the other vessels, the work would be finished on time for the sailing-days. It would thus seem as if the society had made a most egregious mistake. In the hopeless attempt to force the European steam-ship lines to accede to their demands, they have abandoned the profitable and undisturbed work on the Havana and Mexican Line of steamers, the New-Orleans, the Savannah, Charleston, Texas, Portland, and several other lines. This work has now fallen into other hands, where it will be likely to remain; at all events, the reduced prices will be the rule with these lines hereafter, instead of the former prices which they did not contemplate interfering with. Nothing is known as to any further action to be taken by the union, but it is thought that they will soon resolve to go to work again at the reduced prices. Meanwhile the Police force will not be the less vigilant on account of yesterday's calm. The same precautions will be taken till such time as the force shall no longer be required to be upon the immediate ground for the protection of the new men and their employes.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Police arrangements for the preservation of the peace along the river front, which was seriously threatened by the general strike of the 'longshoremen yesterday, were ample for the purpose intended. The whole Police force was ordered on duty early yesterday morning, and large detachments were ordered to report to the river precincts at 6 A. M., and remained on duty along the river front until 6 P. M. A force of 500 were distributed among the Twenty-seventh, Third, Fifth, Twenty-eighth, and Ninth Precincts, which, together with the usual reserve force of the precincts named, brought nearly 700 patrolmen, with the proper complement of Captains, sergeants, and roundsmen, along the East River. The First, Second, Fourth, and Seventh Precincts were strengthened by drafts from the upper precincts. Inspector Thorne was in command of the force stationed along the East River front. Inspector Speight was placed in command of the Third and Twenty-seventh Precincts, on the North River. Inspector McDermott had charge of the territory and force in the Fifth Precinct, and Inspector Dilks took charge of the piers in the Twenty-eighth and Ninth Precincts. Acting Superintendent Matsell and Gen. Duryee held supreme command along West street, and rode up and down the river front in an open barouche the admired of all observers. The police-boat Seneca was moored at Pier No. 43 North River, having on board a reserve of about 100 men from the Sixteenth and Twenty-ninth Precincts. The river front was constantly patrolled by mounted patrolmen in charge of Sergt. Westing, and a large force of detectives in plain clothes. The piers on which non-society men were at work were guarded by strong detachments of Police, and up to 6 o'clock last evening no disturbances were reported.

THE STRIKE IN BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn the 'longshoremen belonging to the union struck yesterday, in accordance with an agreement entered into with the union 'longshoremen of New-York. At an early hour in the morning the wharves were crowded with the strikers, and a large force of Police was found necessary to keep them in order. Much temporary inconvenience has been caused to merchants by the general strike of the 'longshoremen, but the stevedores promise that in a few days they will be able to furnish a large force of non-society men. Up to yesterday many of the stevedores, and some of the merchants who continued to pay the old rates, gave the strikers some sympathy and encouragement, but now they have become incensed at the ingratitude which has left them in many instances with ships half loaded, and declare it to be their fixed purpose to oppose the strikers in every possible way. Yesterday morning a brutal assault was made by some of the 'longshoremen on Mr. Hugh Miller, Walsh Bros.' foreman at the Empire Stores. While Miller was in the "Empire Saloon," near Catherine Ferry, two men sneaked behind him—one knocking him down, the other inflicting a gash with a knife about the head. Officer Van Wicklew, of the First Precinct, took him to a neighboring drug store where his wounds were dressed. He was severely bruised about the face, but not badly cut. No arrests were made, as the assailants made good their escape through a rear door. A large squad of extra police are on constant duty—not being allowed time to go away to their dinners, and being most meanly provided for by the ship companies. The society men are excluded from the wharves, and are in consequence very bitter against the police authorities.

A VETERAN GONE.

On Wednesday last, Mr. John B. Keyes, a veteran of the war of 1812, died at his residence, No. 237 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Mr. Keyes was born in New-York, and for many years carried on a prosperous mercantile business in this City. Thirty-five years ago he went to Brooklyn and engaged in business in that city. Shortly after going to Brooklyn he founded the DeKalb Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, which is now one of the most wealthy organizations in the City of Churches. Mr. Keyes' funeral will take place from the church of which he was the founder, on Sunday next, and will be attended by the surviving veterans of 1812.

AN ALLEGED HORSE-POISONER.

The case of Benjamin Fultz, of No. 1,099 Second avenue, charged by Diedrich Fencken, of No. 1,097 Second avenue, with poisoning his horse on Nov. 2, was yesterday called for examination before Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court. The testimony elicited was to the following effect: Fultz was in the express business. A rumor that he wished to sell out and return to Germany reached Fencken, the complainant, and he offered Fultz $300 for his horse and wagon. Fultz became very angry, and accused Fencken of conspiring to drive him out of the business. He afterward accepted the offer, and the horse came into the possession of Fencken. Fultz soon repented of his bargain, and frequently threatened Fencken. On Sunday night, Nov. 1, on visiting his stable, Fencken found his horse suffering great pain. A green substance was found mixed with the feed in the manger, and a portion of it was taken to a neighboring druggist, who pronounced it to be Paris green. The animal died the following morning. A post-mortem examination by one of the surgeons of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals showed that the horse's death was caused by Paris green. The further examination was adjourned until Tuesday next. Mr. Bergh and Elbridge T. Gerry appeared for the society, and Mr. Nathan Nesbit and Ex-Justice Koch for the accused.

A REVOLTING TRAGEDY.

A CHILD ROASTED TO DEATH ON A STOVE BY ITS MOTHER—DIRECT TESTIMONY.

Coroner Kessler yesterday held an inquest in the case of the child Carrie Janisch, aged four years, whose death it was charged resulted from its having been put on a red hot stove and roasted to death, at No. 639 Washington street, by its mother. The mother, a portly German woman, was present in custody.

The first witness put upon the stand was Dr. John H. Comfort, of No. 253 West Twentieth street, who testified that on the 12th of September he attended the child "for scalds received," as the mother stated, "by falling into a tub of hot water while playing with her brother." On last Saturday Mr. Janisch came to me and said he wanted me to come and see Carrie; that the child was burned again. I think he said that the mother burned the child on the stove. Witness went to attend to the case under the impression that something was wrong. On entering the house was met by the mother, who said the child was burned during a fit. She appeared confused, saying that I should not say anything about it; that she had intended to send for a dispensary surgeon, but was afraid he would accuse her of burning the child. On seeing that the child was burned from the feet to the hips, I told the father that the injuries were fatal, on which Janisch and another woman who was in the room said to Mrs. Janisch, "You have done it this time." I do not think Janisch and his wife lived happily together.

Theresa Donohoe, living at No. 639 Washington street, was called up stairs on Friday last, and saw Mrs. Janisch in a fit. It was the first time she had seen her, as Mrs. Janisch had not been in the house more than two or three days. About 7 o'clock Mrs. Janisch asked me the time, and then went back to her own room and shut and locked the door. I then heard the little boy cry out, "Mother, take the baby off the stove." Heard her say, "Shut up." Told my husband that I thought the baby was on the stove. I went on the fire-escape and saw the baby sitting on the stove and crying, "Mother, take me off." The mother was standing at the closet door and saw me looking in from the fire-escape. I ran back and told my husband. We went and tried to break open the door of Mrs. Janisch's room. She opened the door before we could break it in, and shouted "Murder" and "Watch." The child had been taken off the stove when she opened the door. Did not see Mrs. Janisch put the child on the stove. When in the fit Mrs. Janisch was frothing at the mouth, and her eyes were rolling.

Michael Donohoe, of No. 639 Washington street, husband of the previous witness, testified that on his wife telling him the child was on the stove he went to burst open the door of Mrs. Janisch's room. Mrs. Janisch opened it. The child was not on the stove then. Did not see it, but heard it crying. Mrs. Janisch seemed to be determined to keep the witness out of the room, and crying "Murder, Police."

Elizabeth Dolan, of No. 639 Washington street, was on the stairs and heard the child say: "Mother take me off and I won't tell papa."

Charles Henry Janisch, a little lad, brother of the deceased, testified: Mother put sister Carrie on the stove. She took Carrie out of bed and put her on the stove. Carrie said, "Mamma take me off!" and she said she would not, that Carrie should stay there till my father came home. I told my mother to take Carrie off the stove, but she would not.

Charles August Janisch, husband of the prisoner, was next examined and testified: I work at the Christopher street depot; I went to work at 3 o'clock Friday morning last and came home at 7; some one in the yard said something was the matter in my house; my brother went up with me; the room was filled with smoke; I saw my little girl lying on the bed; she was groaning and said, "Oh, pa, mother burned me;" I went at once for a woman named Caroline who put linseed-oil and bandages on the child's legs; the next morning the child had a fit and I went for a doctor; asked my wife, "What did you do with the child?" and she said nothing, but the child said, "Mother burned me on the stove;" my wife generally has two or three fits in the year, especially when she is on a spree; never knew her to use any violence to the children before.

Caroline Klappman, of No. 205 East Thirty-ninth street, a friend of the Janisch family, went to the house at 9 o'clock Friday morning, and heard the little girl say, "Mother put me on the stove." Often saw Mrs. Janisch in fits and intoxicated. She always treated her children kindly when sober, and only whipped them when drunk.

Deputy Coroner Leo testified that the child was literally roasted to death. The jury rendered the following verdict: "We find that the said Carrie Janisch came to her death from shock and exhaustion, following burns received on Friday morning, Nov. 20, 1874, through being placed upon the stove by its mother, and we further find that the mother was sensible at the time she did it." The prisoner, on being formally examined, said she knew nothing about it. She was at once committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT. JESSE B. SMITH, UNITED STATES NAVY.

Lieut. Jesse B. Smith, a valuable young officer of the United States Navy, died at his home in Strafford, Vt., on the 18th inst. He was appointed a Midshipman to the Naval Academy from the Second Congressional District of Vermont, July 28, 1874. Graduating in June, 1868, he was ordered to sea, serving on board the United States steamers Contoocook and Gettysburg, in the West Indies, until September, 1869, when he was promoted to the rank of Ensign, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Kittery, Me., at which post he remained until Dec. 2, 1869, when he was detached and ordered to signal duty at Washington, D. C. On the 2d March, 1870, he was ordered to the United States steamer Alaska, and appointed Signal Officer. He sailed in this vessel to the Asiatic station, and in September, 1870, was promoted to the rank of Master. Returning to the United States in February, 1873, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, to date from Nov. 25, 1872, and in August, 1873, was ordered to torpedo duty at Newport, R. I., but, owing to the hardships and exposures he had experienced during the Corean campaign, which had implanted within him the seeds of consumption, he was obliged to be detached and granted sick leave, from which he never recovered.

WATER FOR PEEKSKILL.

The Board of Water Commissioners of Peekskill has, after two years of investigation and examination, come to a decision as to the source of obtaining the water to supply the village. The Peekskill Hollow Creek has been taken, and an analysis made by Prof. Hallock, of Columbia College, shows that the water is comparatively free from organic matter and superior to the Croton. A large dam is to be constructed, and the creek water is to be pumped up into a reservoir on a high elevation known as the Campfield Woods, about a mile from the creek. This reservoir is to cover an area of over eight acres, and will hold an ample supply to furnish the village for two months. It is 350 feet above the height of the dam, and it is proposed to pump up the water by means of turbine wheels run by the surplus water. Pipes have been laid in the various streets of the village, and the mains have been completed to within a mile of the reservoir. Riley A. Brick, of New-York, has the contract for laying the pipes, and it will probably cost $50,000. A mill on the creek had to be purchased for $14,000, and the engineering expenses have been about $15,000. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been appropriated for the undertaking, but before it is finished it will probably cost twice that sum. It is expected that the whole work will be finished by July next, when a grand celebration will take place on the introduction of the water into the village.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. WALLING.

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Rosina Walling, wife of Superintendent Walling, took place yesterday from her late residence, No. 311 East Nineteenth street. The house was filled with the sympathizing friends of the bereaved Superintendent, among whom were noted Police Commissioners Voorhis and Disbecker, and Ex-Police Commissioner Russell. The services were performed by Rev. Howard Crosby, Chancellor of the New-York University, after which the remains of the deceased were taken to Keyport, N. J., where they will be interred in the family plot to-day. The casket in which the remains rested was completely covered with floral offerings, noticeable among which was an elegant column of flowers, surmounted by a white dove, which was sent by the Inspectors and Captains in the Police Department.

A BIGAMIST'S ESCAPE.

William Tapping was yesterday arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of abandonment preferred by his wife Matilda, of No. 421 East Eighteenth street. During the hearing it was discovered that Tapping, since abandoning his wife, had married a young woman named Rose Hamilton. It was then proposed to bring a charge of bigamy against Tapping, but both wives flatly refused to make the complaint. He was locked up in default of $300 bail to contribute $3 per week toward the support of his first wife.

THE NEW "BOSS."

KELLY'S LIBEL SUIT.

A MOTION TO STRIKE OUT PORTIONS OF MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S ANSWER—THE MAIN ARGUMENT ADJOURNED TO MONDAY—THE MAYOR'S DEFENSE.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, a motion was to have been made on the part of John Kelly, in his libel suit against Mayor Havemeyer, to compel the latter to strike out certain portions of his answer in the case as impertinent and redundant. The main portion of the answer sought to be stricken out, according to the order to show cause, is that which relates to the motives which induced the Mayor to publish the letter which forms the basis of the libel suit. Those motives, the Mayor says, were that he had heard Kelly and Morrissey were about dictating in Tammany Hall the nominations to be made for various City and County offices, which proceeding he deemed dangerous to the public welfare, and as Mayor, charged with the oversight of public interests, it became his duty to the public to publish the letter containing the charges of dishonest and fraudulent conduct on the part of Kelly which had been brought to his knowledge.

The motion, instead of being heard on the usual eight days' notice, was brought on upon a short order to show cause. To this Mr. Waterbury took a preliminary objection, claiming that it was granted on an affidavit which was insufficient. Such affidavit, he said, under Rule 46 of the Code, should set forth some special reason for shortening the usual time of notice and granting such an order. This affidavit had assigned no such reason, and was a fraud on the court, and evasive of the law. The nominal reason given was that they were anxious for a speedy trial, and that notice of trial could not be given until after this motion without waiving their right to make such motion. As to this point, they could give notice of trial any time before the 21st of December next, to be in time for the January calendar, and that allows them ample time to give the ordinary eight days' notice of motion without delay in noticing the cause for trial. Then, also, the affidavits should have stated where the next circuit was to be held, and the statement of this fact would have made it plain to the court that it was not a case in which an order to show cause should be granted. It seemed that it was simply an effort on the part of plaintiff and his counsel to select a judge before whom to argue the motion. He (Mr. Waterbury) had known his Honor long enough to know that he would deal with perfect fairness in the matter, but he did object to the attempt of counsel on the other side to control these matters. He submitted that no cause had been presented for the order upon which the motion now came on for argument, and that the motion should not be heard except on the regular eight days' notice.

Mr. Wingate, on the part of Kelly, was about to reply to this preliminary objection, when Judge Donohue stopped him short, saying: There is here, very clearly, an objection made to the Judge. This order to show cause was properly granted and I sustain it; but, there being an objection to the Judge, the motion must go off. There will be another Judge here on Monday who will hear it, and until then it is adjourned, the case keeping its place at the head of the calendar.

Here Mr. Waterbury protested, and all were ready to protest, that no objection existed to the Judge personally, and that they would prefer to go on.

Judge Donohue—I take it to be an objection. At all events, I have already disposed of the case, and it must stand over until Monday.

The motion was accordingly adjourned until Monday.

MR. WATERBURY'S ANSWER.

The answer of Nelson J. Waterbury to John Kelly's complaint, in the recent suit brought by him in the Supreme Court, has been prepared and was served yesterday. Mr. Waterbury, in this answer, sets out by admitting the allegations made in the complaint, that John Kelly was Sheriff and is of Irish descent, and that the telegram to Joseph Warren during the session of the Democratic State Convention, already published, regarding Havemeyer's exposure, was forwarded by the defendant. The defendant neither admits nor denies the reading of the alleged libelous dispatch by the members of the Democratic State Convention, but he alleges that Kelly was not chosen a member of that convention, and had no right to participate in its deliberations. The publication in THE TIMES of Sept. 19 of a letter by the defendant is admitted, and the extracts from that letter, contained in the complaint, are allowed to be correct. That the telegram and letters are false, defendant denies, and he disclaims any malice toward the plaintiff for revenge in the publications. Mr. Waterbury admits that he assisted Mayor Havemeyer in the preparation of his accusing letters, but only from personal friendship, and at the Mayor's request, because he was indignant at Kelly's unjust attempt to disgrace Mayor Havemeyer. The defendant further alleges that nothing was done by him with the intention alleged in the complaint, of bringing the plaintiff into public scandal, infamy, and disgrace, though he admits that the said letters may tend to such a result; but he alleges that if such be the case, the result must be attributed to the plaintiff's acts, and not to the just and proper exposure of them. Defendant adheres to the fact that the Mayor's publications were meant to allege that Kelly had defrauded the City out of large sums of money, and that his bills contained fictitious and fraudulent charges.

For a second and separate answer defendant alleges a long identification with the Democratic Party, the possession of the confidence and esteem of his political associates, and that his sense of responsibility to his associates compelled him to send the telegram mentioned.

Mr. Waterbury, for additional matter of defense, also alleges that certain letters of the plaintiff, containing false and malicious statements, compelled him to the disclosures made as a just and proper vindication.

The answer, after setting forth formally the election of John Kelly as Sheriff, goes on to charge fraud in the making of his bills, the summoning of jurors, &c. Certain specific allegations of fraud are set out, as published in the statements already known to the public, and embracing the main charges then made, only more elaborately and in legal form. The action of Mayor Havemeyer, in giving publicity to the alleged frauds, is defended on the ground that as Mayor it became his duty, and also for the purpose of aiding to defeat the plaintiff in the exercise of usurped functions alluded to in the following, which is one of the concluding paragraphs of the answer:

"And for a sixth and separate answer and defense, the defendant alleges and states that, at the several times of the publication of the letters hereunto annexed, marked 'A' and 'B,' the plaintiff and one John Morrissey, by the means and through the power of a certain secret society or corporation known as the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, the owner of a certain building known as Tammany Hall, and of a certain other body or association known as the 'Tammany Hall General Committee,' constituted by and under the direction of, and controlled by, the plaintiff and the said John Morrissey, and deriving its influence and authority from the exclusive political use and occupation of the said building, by, and through the favor of the said society or corporation, and especially of a part of the said General Committee, known as the 'Committee on Organization,' of which the plaintiff then was and is yet Chairman and manager, had usurped, and were, at the times of the publication of the said letters, and for a long time prior thereto, had been assuming and exercising important public functions, to wit., the dictating of the nominations of the persons to be elected to the various offices to be filled by the votes of the electors of the said City and County, and of the various subdivisions thereof; and of the selection of the delegates sent to represent the Democratic electors of the said City in Democratic State Conventions, and, also, either directly or by and through the agency of the said Committee on Organization, the dictating or attempting to dictate to various officers of said City and County, judicial and administrative, the persons they should appoint to various positions to be filled by them; that all of such usurped functions were and are contrary to public policy, dangerous to the public welfare, and some of them subversive of the laws and institutions of this State."

The complaint is signed by the defendant's attorney, Peter D. Kenny, No. 152 Broadway, and verified by Mr. Waterbury, before David S. Wendell Commissioner of Deeds.

TAXING PROPERTY OF THE ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

In 1863 a lady made a gift of property to the French Academy of the Sacred Heart. This property consisted of about fifty acres lying above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and through which no streets are laid out. In 1870 the Tax Commissioners levied assessments on forty acres of the property, amounting to $5,929 50. Now application is made on behalf of the academy to have the Commissioners restrained from imposing the assessments, and the City authorities from selling the property for non-payment thereof, on the ground that the assessment was unlawfully imposed. A demurrer to the complaint was put in on behalf of the City, and argument had thereon before Judge Van Brunt in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The demurrer was sought to be sustained on the ground that the remedy by suit was improper; that the proper course of plaintiffs was to apply to the Commissioners to remit the tax, and if their decision was improper, then to bring it before the court by writ of *certiorari* for review. Judge Van Brunt reserved his decision.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

REPORT OF HON. JOHN J. KNOX, CONTROLLER.

THE FINANCIAL MEASURES OF LAST SESSION—DISTRIBUTION OF THE CIRCULATION AMONG THE STATES—THE DEFICIENCIES OF CERTAIN SECTIONS—REDEMPTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Hon. John J. Knox, Controller of the Currency, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury first mentions the provisions of the bill relating to the national banking system, which failed to receive the signature of the President and did not become a law, and then refers to the bill subsequently passed, and which went into operation June 20 last. This act provides that the amount of United States notes outstanding and to be used as a part of the circulating medium shall not exceed the sum of $382,000,000, which said sum shall appear in each monthly statement of the public debt, and no part thereof shall be held or used as a reserve. It further provides for the repeal of the reserve required to be held by national banks on circulation; for the redemption of all national bank notes at the Treasury, in legal-tender notes, for which purpose the banks are required to keep on deposit with the Treasurer five per cent. of their circulation, which amount is to be held on deposit; for the deposit by any national bank of lawful money with the Treasurer, in sums of not less than $9,000, and the withdrawal of the bonds on deposit as security for such circulating notes, provided that the amount of such bonds shall not be reduced below $50,000; for the withdrawal of $55,000,000 from national banks in States which have received more than their proportion, and its redistribution to national banks in States which have received less than their proportion upon an apportionment made on the basis of population and of wealth, as shown by the returns of the census of 1870, not more than $30,000,000 of which shall be withdrawn and redistributed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

Twenty-two hundred national banks have been organized since the establishment of the national banking system, under the act of February 28, 1863. Thirty-five of the banks have failed, and 137 have gone into voluntary liquidation by a vote of two-thirds of the shareholders, under section 42 of the act, leaving 2,029 banks in existence on the 1st of November, 1874. During the past year seventy-one national banks have been organized, with an authorized capital of $6,745,000. Three banks have failed, and twenty have gone into voluntary liquidation.

The tables show that on Oct. 2, 2,004 banks had an aggregate of resources of $1,877,180,942, and an equal amount of liabilities. The 48 New-York City banks have resources to the amount of $424,733,914; the 94 banks of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, $303,296,000; 88 banks of other redemption cities, Albany, Pittsburg, Washington, New-Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and San Francisco, $202,396,722; country banks, 1,774 in number, $946,754,100. The liabilities are placed at the same amounts. The National Bank act authorized the issue of $300,000,000 of national bank circulation. The act of July 12, 1870, authorized the issue of $54,000,000 of additional circulation. Of this additional circulation there was issued to Nov. 1, 1871, $24,773,260; in the year ending Nov. 1, 1872, $16,220,210; in the year ending Nov. 1, 1873, $7,357,479; during the year ending Nov. 1, 1874, $5,817,316; and during the same year there has been withdrawn from circulation and destroyed $2,241,019, showing an actual increase of national bank circulation during the past year of $3,576,297. Two national gold banks have been organized in California during the year, with an authorized capital of $700,000. The total capital of national gold banks, all of which are organized in the State of California, is $3,650,000, to which banks circulation has been issued amounting to $2,150,000. The Eastern States, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, have 511 banks, with a capital paid in of $162,596,482, and a circulation outstanding of $109,705,018. The Middle States, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, have 585 banks, with a capital paid in of $191,471,669, and a circulation outstanding of $123,052,978. The Southern and South-western States, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and the District of Columbia, have 215 banks with a capital paid in of $46,392,500, and a circulation outstanding of $36,895,704.

The Western States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska—have 684 banks, with a capital paid in of $95,439,150, and with a circulation outstanding of $71,174,650. The Pacific States and Territories—Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, New-Mexico, and Dakota—have twenty-six banks, with a capital paid in of $2,475,825, and a circulation outstanding of $1,969,708. The total number of gold banks is seven, all in California, with a capital paid in of $3,600,000; bonds on deposit, $2,737,500; circulation issued, $2,348,700; circulation redeemed, $198,700, and circulation outstanding, $2,150,000. One gold bank was organized in Massachusetts, but it has been closed. The total circulation outstanding on Nov. 1, 1874, including the amount ($3,136,094) due to banks for mutilated notes destroyed, was $351,927,246, leaving $2,072,754 yet to be issued of the $354,000,000 authorized. Since the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, forty-six national banks have been organized, with a capital of $4,019,000, to which circulation has been issued amounting to $1,842,650. The amount of circulation still due to these banks and to other banks previously organized is $3,707,000. Applications have been made for the organization of sixty-four other national banks, with a capital of $5,110,000, and circulation amounting to $4,500,000 has been assigned to these proposed organizations. Under section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, $7,714,550 of legal-tender notes have been deposited for the purpose of withdrawing from circulation the same amount of national bank notes. The amounts issued to banks since June 20, 1874, are as follows: To the District of Columbia, $48,000; Virginia, $51,800; West Virginia, $18,000; North Carolina, $58,500; Florida, $27,000; Alabama, $45,000; Texas, $61,500; Kentucky, $1,142,200; Tennessee, $72,000; Ohio, $223,210; Indiana, $645,070; Illinois, $406,000; Michigan, $136,000; Wisconsin, $49,500; Iowa, $211,500; Minnesota, $117,900; Colorado, $17,000. Total, $3,330,180. The amount authorized to be issued to banks already organized is $3,707,000, and to be issued to the proposed organizations, $4,509,000, of which Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, and Pennsylvania receive none, but Ohio receives $1,395,000; Indiana, $864,000; Illinois, $495,000; Iowa, $315,000; the other amounts distributed are smaller. The amounts of notes outstanding of banks in voluntary liquidation is N. S., $4,454,647; and of insolvent banks, N. S., $2,637,638. The amount of circulation now at the disposal of the Controller, or hereafter to be placed at his disposal for distribution from different sources, is as follows: The portion of the N. S. ($354,000,000 authorized) remaining unissued, $2,072,753; notes of banks which have deposited lawful money for withdrawal of circulation, $7,714,556; notes in circulation of banks in liquidation, $6,492,285. Total National Securities, $16,279,589. It is probable that a sufficient amount of this circulation will be redeemed to supply all applications that may be received for some time to come.

The Attorney General, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, has, since the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, given an opinion in which he holds that all circulating notes not withdrawn under the operation of that act may be redistributed as provided by the previous acts, and that it is the duty of the Controller to make requisition, at such times and in such amounts as may be necessary for the purpose of supplying banks which have been organized in the States, which are deficient upon this point, the Attorney General says if applications are duly made for circulation—that is, the banks having filed their bonds and otherwise complied with the requirements of the law—the Controller is to issue and deliver the notes to them and then is to proceed forthwith to make requisitions upon the banks pointed out by the act to withdraw and redeem of their circulation so much as is necessary to equal the issues previously made. It is probable that this course of proceeding would result temporarily in a greater amount than national securities, $354,000,000 of circulating notes, were it not for the sums withdrawn and redeemed under the fourth and eighth sections of the act. These sums are so large that there is little danger of overstepping the limit fixed by law. When the amounts withdrawn and destroyed, under the fourth and eighth sections of the act of June, 1874, referred to by the Attorney General, shall have been reissued, it will be the duty of the Controller to make a requisition upon banks organized in States having an excess, first, by reducing in such States to $1,000,000 the circulation of all banks having more than that amount, and secondly, by withdrawing from other banks having a circulation exceeding $300,000, their circulation *pro rata* in excess of that amount. The amount subject to withdrawal, under sections 7 and 9 of the act of June 20, 1874, in States having more than their proportion of circulation, is as follows:

From four banks in New-York City	$1,388,538
From seventeen banks in Providence	2,818,100
From fifteen banks in Connecticut	3,034,020
From thirty-eight banks in Boston	12,853,750
From twenty banks in Massachusetts	2,553,225
From four banks in Maine	668,000
From four banks in Vermont	595,600
From twelve banks in Baltimore	2,112,876
From one bank in Delaware	99,850
From forty-one banks in Pennsylvania	3,967,195
From eleven banks in New-Jersey	980,000
Amount of circulation remaining unissued and amount to be withdrawn as before stated	16,279,589
Total	$47,350,743

The aggregate amount of circulation at the disposal, or hereafter to be placed at the disposal of the Controller for redistribution among the States which [illegible] of legal-tender notes as limited to [illegible] amount of legal-tender notes under the act of June 20, 1874, cannot be reduced, but must remain continually in circulation. The amount of national bank notes, however, may be reduced at the pleasure of the banks. If the value of the paper dollar be determined by the amount of such money in circulation, then the national bank note is more valuable than the legal-tender note. The national bank notes outstanding are secured by a deposit of more than $385,000,000 of United States bonds, which are at a premium of more than twelve per cent. If the United States bonds be not of sufficient value to pay the notes, the capital and surplus of the banks, amounting to $622,000,000, as well as their entire assets, are available for that purpose. The stockholders are as individuals liable for the full amount of their stock, in addition to the amount invested in such shares, and the United States guarantees the final payment of the notes. There are then, absolute assets for more than three times the amount of the national bank notes outstanding, available for the redemption of these notes, and in addition to the contingent liability of the shareholders and the guarantee of their final payment by the United States. It is certain therefore, that the demand for legal tender notes in exchange for national bank notes is not based on the condition that the former are more valuable than the latter. Individuals may desire to exchange national bank notes for legal-tender notes, for the purpose of obtaining a legal tender for the payment of debts. National banks may desire to exchange the notes of other banks for legal-tender notes, either because, under the Legal-tender act, the notes may be held as a portion of their reserve, or for the purpose of obtaining new notes in place of those which are soiled and mutilated. If an individual shall desire legal-tender notes for the purpose of making a lawful tender of money, such notes can readily be obtained in any reasonable amount, without charge, at any of the 2,000 national banks which are located in the several cities and villages of the Union.

The act of June 20, 1874, provides for the redemption of national bank notes with legal tender notes of the Treasury. It also reduces the amount of legal tender notes required for the reserves of the banks more than $20,000,000, or about one-sixth of the entire amount so required. It also fixes the amount of legal tender notes at $382,000,000, an increase of $26,000,000—the demand for legal tender notes by the banks being, therefore, under the operation of that act largely reduced, while, at the same time, the supply is increased. The exchange of national bank notes for new notes, at the Treasury, is, therefore, chiefly desirable on account of their mutilated condition. The national banks have held in their vaults during the last five years about one-third of the entire amount of legal tender notes issued, while the whole issue of national bank notes has been continually in circulation. While, therefore, a large portion of the legal-tender notes has been unused, or not in active circulation, the entire amount of the national bank notes has been performing the function of currency. These notes have, therefore, become worn out and mutilated, so that the substitution of new notes therefor has become necessary. Previous to the organization of the national banking system the Suffolk Bank of Boston compelled the redemption of the notes of the New-England banks at par in Boston by a system of assorting and returning the notes to the place of issue, and by a similar method, with the aid of legislation, the notes of the State of New-York were redeemed at the commercial centre at a discount of one-fourth of one per cent. These notes were redeemed in specie funds, and their redemption was frequently demanded because specie funds were more desirable, and being more desirable, the redemption was a source of profit directly or indirectly to the redemption agents. But there are now in circulation more than 7,000 different kinds of notes, issued by 2,200 national banks, amounting to N. S. $351,927,246, and the notes of each denomination of all the banks are so nearly alike that the process of assorting and redemption is too burdensome and expensive to be voluntarily undertaken by the banks at the commercial centre. The act of June 20, therefore, wisely provides for the renovation of the circulation, the expense of transportation and assorting to be at the expense of the banks. The chief object of the law was the purification of the circulation rather than its redemption in the proper sense of that word. If, for example, the bank circulation of New-England, amounting to $110,000,000, consisted of worn-out notes, and the bank circulation of the Middle States, amounting to $124,000,000 of notes in good condition, and if the law provided for the redemption of the notes of the New-England States in the notes of the Middle States at the Treasury, and also that the notes of the banks of the Middle States should be counted as a reserve by the New-England States when held by them, an exchange or redemption, so called, of circulating notes would take place similar to that now in operation. No real redemption can be expected so long as the amount of notes to be redeemed is less than the amount of notes in which they are to be redeemed. If Congress should provide for the withdrawal of legal tender notes and the issue of National Bank notes as needed in place thereof, when the amount of legal tender notes should be reduced to, say $300,000,000, the legal-tender notes would then be in demand; and in proportion as they should be reduced in amount, the demand for them would increase, until finally, when the amount of bank notes issued should be largely in excess of the amount of legal-tender notes outstanding, the national bank notes would themselves be withdrawn at certain seasons of the year on account of the difficulty or expense of obtaining lawful money with which to redeem them. The gold coin of the country would then make its appearance in answer to the demand for an additional amount of lawful money, and specie payment would follow. Redemption in its proper sense implies the exchange of a promise to pay for the thing promised, namely, coin or its representative, which is convertible into coin on demand. The effect of such redemption is to confine banks of issue to a legitimate business, which is the discounting of commercial paper. If banks of issue are obliged to pay their circulating notes once in sixty or ninety days, they must discount such promissory notes only as will certainly be paid within that time. If the payment of bank notes be frequently demanded, banks of issue cannot safely invest their capital in real estate, loans in doubtful stocks or bonds in accommodation notes which require renewal, or in loans on doubtful security, but must have their capital, at all times, invested in loans which will be promptly paid at maturity. Such a condition indicates a healthful business, and promotes sound banking, and the reduction of the amount of legal-tender notes, accompanied with such increase of national bank notes as may be required, will secure a proper system of redemption, render free banking practicable, and gradually restore specie payments without necessarily decreasing the amount of the circulating medium. The Treasurer, on the 25th of June last, issued a circular to the national banks, requesting them to deposit five per cent. of their circulation with him as provided in section 3 of the act of June 20, and on the 1st day of August nearly the whole amount, N. S., $16,524,583, had been received, at which time the banks had, with but few exceptions, promptly responded to the requisition of the Treasurer. Some delay occurred in the office of the Treasurer at the outset on account of a lack of force and the difficulty of assorting; but the work of purifying the currency is now in successful operation, and since the passage of the act N. S., $19,273,220 of mutilated currency have been delivered by the Treasurer to the Controller for destruction. Circulars have been issued to all the national banks, requesting them to designate the denominations of the new notes to be issued in place of the notes destroyed, which new notes are promptly transmitted to the banks immediately upon receiving notice from the Treasurer that he has been reimbursed for the amount redeemed as required by law, and it is probable that during next year about $120,000,000 will be delivered to this office for the same purpose, and new notes issued therefor. The redemption, or more properly the exchange, of mutilated national bank notes for new issues, will continue in large amounts until the national bank notes shall have been rendered fit for circulation, when the demand for such exchange will depend almost entirely upon the demand for legal-tender notes by the national banks as a reserve, which demand, as has been seen, has been largely reduced by the provisions of the new act.

The new notes are being issued with the charter number conspicuously printed upon them in two places, which will hereafter greatly simplify and lessen the labor of assorting them. In the course of about three years the entire volume of national bank notes will have been renewed, after which, if the amount of legal tenders shall be reduced, a true system of redemption may be inaugurated through which the notes will be assorted and returned to the place of issue by the banks at the commercial centres.

The act of June 20, 1874, has been in operation but a few months, and its provisions in reference to the redistribution of the currency reserve and redemption should be thoroughly tested before any changes are made, and accordingly no amendments thereof are now recommended. The following amendments to previous acts are recommended:

First—An amendment to section 1 of the act of March 3, 1873, providing that if any shareholder or shareholders of banks whose capital stock is impaired shall refuse, after three months' notice, to pay the assessment as provided in said section, a sufficient amount of the capital stock of such delinquent shareholder or shareholders may be sold to make good the deficiency.

Second—An amendment of section 29 of the National Bank act, extending the limit of the liabilities of any association, person, company, or firm for money borrowed from ten per cent. of the capital paid in to fifteen per cent. of the capital and surplus for banks located in the redemption cities, and one-tenth of the capital and surplus for other banks.

Third—Also prohibiting the deposit of more than ten per cent. of the capital of a national bank with any private banker or any person or association other than a National Banking Association.

Fourth—That no national banks shall be liable to make good any deficiency which may hereafter arise in any special deposit made with such bank unless a receipt shall be produced by the owner of such deposit, in which the liability of the bank shall be distinctly stated.

Fifth—The repeal of the two-cent stamp tax, or an act providing that all bills of exchange, checks, or receipts in place of checks, drawn upon any bank or banker, shall be subject to a stamp tax, with a penalty of $20 for each violation thereof.

The Controller renews the recommendations, contained in his last two reports, for the passage of an act to prevent the issue and circulation of unauthorized currency, and requiring the words "counterfeit," "altered," "illegal," to be stamped on all counterfeit or unauthorized issues; also his recommendation for the repeal of the fourth section of the act of June 1, 1870, so far as it applies to the organization of savings banks in the District of Columbia, and [illegible] with judicious conditions and restrictions.

A NEW RAILROAD SWINDLE.

WHOLESALE PLUNDER OF RAILROAD COMPANIES BY CONDUCTORS—ARREST OF THE MAKER OF FALSE PUNCHES.

Some four weeks ago the conductors of various street railroads in the City, on which the punches of the American Alarm and Registering Punch Company were used, began to turn in less daily returns than they had been in the habit of doing since the introduction of the punches on the roads. This fact was reported to the railroad companies, and they in turn communicated with the Bell Punch Company, who at once detailed their staff of detectives to work up the case. These detectives were under the command of an ex-operative of the United States Secret Service, and they soon fixed on a man who acted as conductor on the Sixth avenue line, under the name of Hewitt. They learned that this man, whose real name was John Gibson, had formerly been a conductor on the Third avenue road, and had been discharged for dishonesty. He then obtained employment on the Sixth avenue line under the name of Gibson, and swore that his name was Gibson, and thus obtained employment as conductor No. 65. They "worked" Mr. Gibson and soon found that something was wrong. They found that although Hewitt apparently rang the punch for every fare received that the tones of the bell were different, and that on turning in the receipts of each trip he was short from fifteen to twenty fares. They tested him the next day by giving him a hard-ringing punch, and found the result the same. They finally discovered the cause by observing that while Hewitt apparently rang the real punch, he pressed his elbow hard against his side. From this they became convinced that he had a false registering bell there.

The day after this discovery an honest conductor came to one of the detectives and said that he had been approached by a man named Robert May, who wished to sell him a false registering bell for $5. This man May proved to be a locksmith and bell-hanger, doing business at Fifty-ninth street and Second avenue. Detectives were at once detailed to watch him and learn everything regarding his business. One of the detectives managed to gain May's confidence, under the pretense of desiring to sell the false registering bells in Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Washington. May explained the instruments to him. One bell was worn around the neck of the conductor, the ringing wire being connected with a belt around the conductor's waist. When the conductor stooped to collect a fare, the lever would fall; when he would rise up again, the false registering bell would ring. The other bell was a small one, carried in the hand, and rung by a pressure of the thumb. May, becoming communicative, gave the detective the names of the men to whom he had sold the false bells, and a watch was placed on these men, who number about thirty. They were all detected swindling, and positive proof obtained against them.

This having been effected, the detectives yesterday went before Judge Morgan, at the Tombs, and obtained warrants for the arrest of Hewitt and May. The services of Officers Carr and Webber, of the Tombs Squad, were called into requisition, and both May and Hewitt were arrested last night.

Hewitt was arrested at the Sixth Avenue Depot and lodged in the Fifth Precinct Station-house in Leonard street. In his possession was found the false registering bell. This bell was like an ordinary desk-bell, and had a cap about the size of a silver dollar. It was finely finished. Hewitt had $56 in his possession when arrested. He admitted he had two bank accounts, one of $200, and he declined to state how much the other was.

May was taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house in Franklin street, and locked up. Both prisoners will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day.

In reference to the matter it may be stated that the Punch Company furnishes the punches to the various roads at a daily rent of twenty-five cents each punch, and supplies to each road a force of private detectives to prevent any stealing on the part of the conductors.

THE ERIE AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Persons who are intimate with the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad state that there is now little doubt that the management of the Baltimore and Ohio and Erie Roads have practically made or soon will make arrangements whereby freight-trains of the Erie Road may be transported from Chicago over the new branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Road to Mansfield, some 270 miles. This will enable the Erie Road to form a junction with its own line and to transport freight over the Atlantic and Great Western. It is known that this plan has long been under consideration, and its consummation has been hastened by the extension of the Baltimore Road to Chicago. Mr. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, is expected to arrive in Baltimore to-morrow, after which it is probable that the details of the arrangement will be perfected by a personal visit to New-York. The Baltimore officials very emphatically deny that there is anything in the project which contemplates the establishment of docks for the Baltimore and Ohio Road at New-York City. The Baltimore and Ohio officials say that the Chicago extension was projected and completed for the purpose of building up the trade of Baltimore, and that nothing will induce the Company to abandon these intentions.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

The Amateur Rifle Club held a special meeting at the First Division Head-quarters, in West Thirteenth street, last evening, Col. Wingate, the President, in the chair. An amendment was made to the by-laws, fixing the initiation fee at $10 on and after Dec. 1. The committee recently appointed to decide upon the disposition of the silver cup presented to the club by Major Leech, recommended that it be designated hereafter as the "Leech Cup," and subjected to annual competition by the members of the Amateur Rifle Club, the winner to retain it in his possession for one year. On motion of Lieut. Fulton, it was resolved to request the National Rifle Association to appoint a committee to co-operate with the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club in making the necessary arrangements for the international match, to be contested at Dublin in 1875. A committee of three was appointed to raise a subscription among the members for the purpose of providing a testimonial to be presented to Lieut. Fulton, as a memento of the remarkable score made by him at the late international match. After some further routine business the meeting adjourned.

THE BLACK HILLS TERRITORY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Reports having been published recently in several Western newspapers and reproduced elsewhere, purporting to be accounts from parties of white men fitted out at Laramie City and Fort Sanders who had penetrated to the Black Hills country, an investigation was ordered by Gen. Sheridan through the officers commanding at different points on the borders of the Black Hills territory. The result of these inquiries proves that so far no white men have entered that territory since the expedition of Gen. Custer. Col. Palmer, commanding the post at Fort Sanders, reports that he was informed that a company of prospectors under Col. Grow left Laramie City some time since, and succeeded in reaching what they believed to be a good place for digging, within forty or fifty miles from that place, up the Big Laramie River. This is not in the Indian country.

RECEPTION OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 27.—The Great Republic, with the Ascalon Commandery of Knights Templar of St. Louis, the Idlewild, with the Ellwood Commandery, of Springfield, Ill., and the Thompson Dean, with the Commanderies of Cairo, Ill., Terre Haute, Ind., and Central Iowa, together with a large number of ladies and individual Sir Knights, arrived here at 10 A. M. to-day, and were received at the levee by the Cyrene Commandery, of this city, amid the salutes of artillery from the bluffs, which were lined with people. At 10:30 o'clock the steamers left for New-Orleans, amid the firing of guns and music from the bands of the various commanderies. The Knights on board were drawn up in line on the hurricane roof. Every steamer in port displayed its bunting.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DIVORCE LAW DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 27.—The Supreme Court of this State declares the divorce law of 1874 unconstitutional. The court says: "Chapter 217 of the statute of 1874, declaring that decrees of divorce *nisi* heretofore decreed shall, without further judicial process, hearing, or decree, be decreed and take and have the force and effect of absolute divorces from the bonds of matrimony, is an exercise of power not conferred upon the Legislature by the Constitution, and is without legal effect."

MINING SHARES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Mining shares—Union Consolidated, $32; Hale & Norcross, $54; Chollar, $74; Segregated Belcher, $127; Yellow Jacket, $122; Savage, $88; Gould & Curry, $22 50; Consolidated Virginia, $220; Kentuck, [illegible]; Ophir, 77. Overman, 62.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual dinner of St. Andrew's Society will take place at Delmonico's on Monday evening.

Rev. H. M. Gallaher delivered a lecture on "The Land We Live In," at Association Hall, last evening.

Mr. John Proffatt delivered a lecture last evening before the Liberal Club, in Plimpton Building, upon "Women's Legal Position."

"Our Humorist" was the subject of a lecture delivered by W. S. Andrews at East Side Hall, corner of Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street, last evening.

James Hay, a Scotch sailor, on the steam-ship European, at pier No. 21 North River, while scraping the mast, fell to the deck yesterday and sustained serious injuries.

The Boss Coopers' Association held a meeting at Roberts' Building, in Pearl street, yesterday. Twenty-five firms were represented, who reported perfect satisfaction with the labor performed by non-society men.

Mr. William Barclay was taken before Justice Morgan, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty. The charge was not sustained and Mr. Barclay was released.

Luigi Montae Betti, a Frenchman residing at Tenth avenue and Sixty-eighth street, while insane, entered the apartments of Miss Eva Read, of No. 65 West Houston street, yesterday evening, and stabbed her in the neck, inflicting a dangerous wound.

The managers of the Howard Mission, No. 40 New Bowery, state that the contributions received for the celebration of Thanksgiving Day enabled them to provide dinners for 1,200 children, after which 125 baskets of provisions were distributed to the poor of that district.

The City Mission and Tract Society employs thirty missionaries, who have made during the present month 8,098 visits, obtained 76 temperance pledges, and afforded relief to 441 families. The receipts during the same period have been $3,644 53, and expenditures $13,705 67.

Mr. Benjamin Nathan, of No. 105 East Thirteenth street, called at the Fifteenth Precinct Station yesterday evening, and identified Thomas Larkin, one of the target company thieves arrested on Broadway Thursday evening, as having stolen his watch, value $275, on the corner of Eleventh street and Broadway, on Thursday evening.

Henry Brown, who was violently assaulted by Michael Mahoney, and beaten by him on the head with a club, now lies in the Park Hospital in a very precarious condition. Mahoney, who was fully identified by Brown, was taken before Justice Morgan, of the Tombs Police Court, who held him to await the result of the injuries.

William Mulligan, of No. 92 Elizabeth street, was arrested on the night of the 25th instant by Officer William Hagan, of the Fourth Precinct, while attempting to make a forcible entry into the basement of No. 7 Roosevelt street, in which a quantity of fruit was stored. He pleaded not guilty, but was held, in default of $1,500 bail, by Justice Morgan, of the Tombs Police Court.

In the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, in the case of Nathaniel McKay against Edwin C. B. Garcia, the jury brought in a verdict in favor of the defendant. It will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES that this suit was brought by Mr. McKay to recover a balance due of $11,557 44, alleged to have been paid to the defendant, for the plaintiff, on account of the South American Company.

On Thursday night, Capt. Ullman, Sergt. Bredenburg, and a posse of officers, made a descent on three disorderly houses in the Tenth Ward. They arrested the proprietors and eleven females. The houses raided on were Nos. 22, 32, and 28 Bayard street. The proprietors arrested were Sarah White, Maria Young, and John Smith. The two former were held to answer by Justice Wandell, at Essex Market Court, and the latter was discharged, as there was no evidence that he was the proprietor. The inmates were all held to answer.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men was held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons on Wednesday evening, Dr. John A. Stone in the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. John R. Van Kleek; Vice Presidents, Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, Dr. James Lenox Banks, Dr. Samuel T. Hubbard; Treasurer, Dr. J. W. G. Clements; Secretary, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith; Managers, Drs. O. White, I. E. Taylor, E. Delafield, E. Krackowizer, J. Linsly, Gouverneur M. Smith, Thomas F. Cock, E. L. Beadle, Charles D. Smith, R. Watts, R. A. Barry, J. O. Smith, Joel Foster, William Cockcroft, William Detmold, Willard Parker, E. R. Peaslee, Robert G. Remsen, J. H. Hinton, John G. Adams, and John O. Stone.

Under the auspices of the New-York Committee on Presbyterian Federation, a general meeting of the committees appointed by the various Presbyterian in the United States and Canada, will be held on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Twenty-second street, to confer on the subject of the federation of all the churches in the world which adhere to the tenets of the Presbyterian form of worship. The meeting will be private, but the results will be announced to the public at a meeting to be held in the evening in the Collegiate Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. Addresses will be made by many prominent clergymen, among whom are Rev. Dr. McPherson, of Canada; Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton; Rev. Dr. Kerr, of Pittsburg; Rev. Dr. Vaugresen, of Poughkeepsie; Rev. Dr. Ormiston, Rev. Dr. Hall and Rev. Dr. Adams.

The recent convictions by District Attorney Phelps and Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in the cases of William Hughes, indicted for keeping a sailors' boarding-house without license, and Sigismund Schwab, indicted for violation of the Excise law—both of which were test cases—are already productive of the most satisfactory results. A large number of the indicted liquor-dealers and sailors' boarding-house keepers, visited the District Attorney's office yesterday and announced that they were anxious to comply with the requirements of the law, and take out licenses if permitted to do so. The District Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi* in every case, on being satisfied that the applicants had taken out licenses. A number of other offenders, against whom the Grand Jury have just found indictments, were arrested yesterday on bench warrants, and liberated on giving proper security to comply with the law.

BROOKLYN.

There were 216 deaths last week, 26 of which were occasioned by diphtheria.

The case of Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was placed on the calendar of the City Court for December, by plaintiff's counsel, yesterday.

Patrick Nagle is lying at the Long Island College Hospital, suffering from the effects of a severe beating received in a liquor store at the hands of Michael Holland. Holland has not been arrested.

At the next meeting of the Common Council the Railroad Committee will recommend the passage of a resolution allowing the North Second Street and Middle Village Railroad to have a terminus at the north-west corner of First street and Broadway.

The Board of Supervisors met last evening and resolved to pay the bills of the Charity Commissioners. A special committee of seven appointed to examine the bills, reported them correct. The amount to be paid is about $20,000, some of the bills having run for seven months.

Two women dropped dead at the corner of Court and Joralemon streets yesterday—one a servant girl named Mary Ann Vousden, while returning from early mass, and the other a woman named Eliza Farrel, who had just paid the interest on a mortgage in an office near by. In both cases death resulted from disease of the heart.

LONG ISLAND.

A memorial tablet dedicated to Mrs. Bininger, one of the victims of the Ville du Havre disaster, has been placed in Grace Church, Whitestone.

The salt marsh and overflowed land in Queens County belonging to the Marshland Drainage Company will be sold at Sheriff's sale to-day.

James Nugent, a pauper and an inmate of the Poor-house on Barnum's Island, is accused by the Keeper of stealing and having committed assaults on sundry inmates. A warrant was yesterday issued for his arrest.

A party of hunters discovered the bones of a human being in the woods near the village of Islip on Friday, the 20th inst. Coroner Hamill subsequently held an inquest over the remains, which resulted in their identification as those of Mrs. Helen Costello, of Islip, who mysteriously disappeared over two years ago.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Three large reservoirs or cisterns are in course of construction in Sing Sing, to be used in case of fire.

Several valuable dogs have been maliciously poisoned in the village of Sing Sing during the past week.

The White Plains Praying Band will conduct the religious services at the M. E. Church, Milton, town of Rye, on Sunday, 29th inst.

Mr. George Richardson, carpenter and builder, of Mamaroneck, who is reported to be greatly in debt to workmen, lumbermen, and others, after collecting all the money he could, suddenly disappeared a few days ago.

The Republican City Convention of Poughkeepsie has made the following nominations: For Mayor, Matthew Vassar; City Treasurer, John Bush; City Attorney, H. E. Losey; Water Commissioner, Luther [illegible]; Thomas Clegg; Alms-house Commissioners, Henry S. Frost, John B. Gilien; School Commissioners, Edgar M. Van Kleeck, Salmon B. Wheeler, F. H. Simpson; Constables, William Graham, U. L. Ferguson, John C. Hitchcock, William H. Weaver.

During the past week new water pipes have been laid in Sing Sing by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, from the Kil brook on Central avenue to the depot. It is understood to be a preparatory step to the stopping of express trains at that place.

A singular robbery and recovery of the stolen property has occurred at Sing Sing. Mr. Jacob Baker, of that village, was robbed of his watch about a fortnight ago. Subsequently he was robbed of $20 by some unknown person. A few days ago he observed a man loitering about the rear of his property, and on going to the spot the man fled, and Mr. Baker found his stolen property, watch and money. The supposed thief has been arrested and sent to jail to await his trial.

STATEN ISLAND.

The people of Stapleton had skating for one of their Thanksgiving Day enjoyments—the first of the season. Yesterday the skating upon the flats was quite good.

Thomas Lynch, Michael Keeley, William Corey, and William McKenzie, all young men of Stapleton, and of respectable families, were arrested by the Police on Thanksgiving Day for wearing masks and painting their faces so as to represent Indian characters, and taken before Justice Kassner, who discharged them. Great indignation is expressed among the people of the village at the action of the Police authorities, which is regarded as entirely unwarranted. Hon. Robert Christie, Theodore Fresn, and other well-known lawyers express the opinion that there was no more propriety in making the arrests than there would be in arresting the actors and performers in theatres and circuses, and some of the indignant citizens propose to take some legal action in the matter. The fathers of the young men arrested, it is understood, intend to lay their grievances before the Board of Police Commissioners at their next meeting, and ascertain whether there is not some redress for the alleged indignity to their sons.

NEW-JERSEY.

Postmaster Wells, of Paterson, has resigned.

Prof. Arnold Guyot has resumed his chair in Princeton College.

The Camden and Atlantic Railroad are replacing their old rails with a new "T" rail.

A farm containing 280 acres in Wreck Pond, Monmouth County, sold recently for $90,000.

Rev. D. H. Coulter, of Iowa, has accepted the call of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, of Newark.

The American Tract Society will place a copy of the Bible in each of the passenger-cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The State Fish Commissioners have decided to stock Lakes Hopatcong and Macoupin and Green Pond with land-locked salmon.

The friends of Col. James W. Woodruff, of Elizabeth, presented him, on Thanksgiving Evening, with a massive and costly silver water pitcher, tray and goblets.

John C. Philips, a cabinet-maker, living on Clarkson street, New-York, fell from the roof of Thistle Cottage, in Hoboken, yesterday, and sustained severe injuries.

J. Harvey Lyons, the Hoboken lawyer who died a few days ago in consequence of injuries sustained by being thrown from his carriage, was buried yesterday afternoon.

James Lawson, of New-Brunswick, and Samuel Townley, of New-York, ran a distance of 225 yards, in Orange, Thanksgiving Day, for $225 a side. Townley won by two feet.

The fireman of the train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which was robbed recently of a safe, was arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery. For want of evidence he has been discharged.

An alarm of fire in Paterson brought out the Fire Department of that city yesterday. While returning to their engine-house John Partington and Thomas Doremus, two firemen, were knocked down by a runaway horse and severely injured.

An agent of the Lenk Wine Company left his horse and a wagon containing $300 worth of liquors outside the door of a customer in West Hoboken on Tuesday. Some boys stole several bottles of the liquor and then put the whip to the horse. The wagon was overturned and all the liquor destroyed.

At midnight last night, Weston, the pedestrian, commenced his walk at the Newark Rink. He is to walk 100 miles in twenty-two hours. The track has been surveyed. It is 330 feet around it, and he will have to go over it sixteen times to make a mile. A band of music was in attendance and a large number of spectators witnessed the start.

The trial of Alderman Stanisby and Commissioner Young, Newark officials charged with conspiracy, which was to have begun yesterday before Judge Tetsworth, in the Essex County sessions, was, on application of counsel for the defense, postponed till Friday next. Courtlandt Parker is one of the counsel for the defense.

David L. Sickles, of New-York, was arrested in West Hoboken, Wednesday, on a charge of having assaulted and attempted to defraud Mrs. Catharine Kuntzman, a store-keeper. It seems that a few days ago she bought some goods on credit from a New-York firm. Sickles representing himself as the agent of the firm demanded the money. She not knowing whether he was or was not the agent, refused to pay him. He assaulted her and then had an attachment issued against her stock. Wednesday he inquired of the constable who had the attachment whether it had been levied, and was taken into custody upon the charge mentioned.

THE NEW-JERSEY EPISCOPALIANS.

The following is a copy of the letter of Dr. Scarborough accepting the Bishopric of the new diocese of New-Jersey:

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 24, 1874.

To Rev. Samuel A. Clark, D. D., Alfred Stubbs, D. D., T. Lewis Banister, and Messrs. Charles E. Milnor, Alfred S. Livingston, Committee, &c.:

MY DEAR BRETHREN: I have delayed my answer to your letter of the 13th inst. informing me of my election to the Episcopate of New-Jersey, in order that I might be able to confer personally with some of you, and to find out more fully the mind of the clergy and laity of the diocese. And now, with all the facts and information before me; after the most careful consideration, and looking to God for his special help and guidance, I am fully persuaded of my duty to accept the high office and responsibilities to which you have called me with such singular and hearty unanimity.

To you, therefore, as chosen representatives, and through you to the diocese, I hereby communicate my formal acceptance of the office of a Bishop in the Church of God, provided the ecclesiastical authority of other dioceses shall confirm my election and consent to my consecration.

To those who know the blessings and comforts I have had here in ministering to the noble parish, from which this action severs me, I need not say that my decision has cost me much anxiety and pain. If in my future work among you I shall have the same cordial support I have had here, I could ask no more without asking an impossible service at your hands.

During the coming weeks and always I crave your earnest prayers, dear brethren, that I may have grace and strength sufficient for the sacred work to which, in God's name, I now and here commit myself for the remainder of my life and ministry, whether that be long or short. I can only pledge anew to the Church and to you a full and honest consecration of myself, all I am, and all I have, to my work, while in advance I beg your considerate forbearance, if in anything I seem to fall short of the noble men who have preceded me in this holy office.

In love and zeal "striving together for the faith of the Gospel" and the up-building of Christ's Kingdom, may we be true yoke-fellows in our work, while we look up to Him for a blessing who alone can give the increase here or the reward of faithful service hereafter.

Commending you, dear brethren, and the whole diocese to God's loving care, I am, believe me, faithfully your friend and servant,

JOHN SCARBOROUGH.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. S. W. Crawford, United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Ex-Congressman D. J. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sir John Swinburne, of England, is at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, is at the Astor House.

Rev. Dr. J. Ireland Tucker, of Troy, is at the Hoffman House.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Solicitor General of the Province of Quebec, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Profs. C. M. Mead and J. H. Thayer, of Andover Seminary, are at the Everett House.

Sir T. F. Buxton and Right Hon. W. E. Forster, of England, and Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE CHILDREN RESCUED FROM THE INDIANS—A STORY OF SAVAGE CRUELTY.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 27.—The following is an extract from an official dispatch of Col. Miles, received at Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's Head-quarters this morning. It refers to the girls whose rescue from the Indians was announced some time ago:

"During the fight, two white girls were recaptured from the Indians. It appears that these sisters, Adelaide and Julia Germans, aged three and seven years respectively, were captured in Kansas, *en route* from Georgia to Colorado. They state that their father, mother, brother, and one sister were murdered, and that they and five older sisters were kept prisoners. They have no positive knowledge of their sisters' whereabouts. Their story of woe and suffering is simply too horrible to relate. They were almost naked and nearly starved. They are now under the charge of Surgeon Waters, and will receive every care and attention, and when strong enough to endure the journey will be forwarded to Leavenworth. I most earnestly recommend that ample annual provision be made for these children by the Government out of the annuity appropriation for the benefit of the Cheyenne Indians. Gen. Pope, in forwarding this statement, heartily concurs in Col. Miles' recommendation."

TROTTING.

COPPERBOTTOM DEFEATS THE AMERICAN GIRL—A WAGON RACE BETWEEN BARNEY KELLY AND ANNIE COLLINS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Friday, Nov. 27, 1874.

Yesterday afternoon quite a number assembled at the Driving Park to witness two races, the first being between American Girl in harness, and the pacer Copperbottom under the saddle, for a purse of $2,500, mile heats, best two in three. The track was quite heavy, and, at first, the owner of American Girl refused to start. This created considerable ill-feeling, and strong language was used in relation to the matter. He finally told his driver to bring the animal out. The race was to have been best three in five, but the owners of the horses mutually agreed it should be two in three. The judges were Hon. Homer A. Nelson, Dr. John R. Cooper, and Joseph I. Vail.

FIRST HEAT.—Copperbottom was the favorite at the rate of two to one. American Girl had the pole. They scored once and were sent back, and at the second scoring they got the word in fine style, the Girl leading right away, but Copperbottom lapped her on the turn, then broke and fell back. At the quarter the Girl was a length ahead, and kept that distance to the half-mile. Going to the three-quarter, Copperbottom lapped the Girl, and they trotted for some distance neck and neck, when Copperbottom broke and fell behind, the Girl coming home a winner of the heat by two lengths, in 2:25½.

SECOND HEAT.—They got away in fine style, going around the turn side and side, but near the quarter-post the Girl broke, but caught quick, and at the quarter led her competitor by a length. On the backstretch Copperbottom lapped her nicely, when the Girl again broke and her rival showed to the front, when American Girl let out a little, and at the half mile they were neck and neck. Copperbottom, however, was showing terrific speed, and at the three-quarter was five lengths ahead. He then opened the gap another length, and came home an easy winner of the heat in 2:27.

THIRD HEAT.—The start was a very fine one, Copperbottom to the pole and going to the front, the Girl breaking on the turn, but again she caught quick, and away they flew, side by side, to the quarter post, Copperbottom leading there by two lengths, keeping it to the half mile, where he made a splendid break, losing only a length. After leaving there the Girl went to the front, when Copperbottom made a very bad break, coming almost to a stand-still, causing a laugh of derision, for American Girl then opened a gap of fully twenty lengths. Much to the surprise of everybody, however, when they swung into the homestretch Copperbottom was again challenging the Girl for the lead, and the latter broke, when Copperbottom rushed under the wire a length ahead, winning the heat and race in 2:32¼.

The second race was for a purse of $1,000, mile heats, best two in three, to wagon. The entries were Barney Kelly and Annie Collins.

FIRST HEAT.—Kelly was the favorite, two to one, and got the best of the start. Going around the turn Collins lapped him, but he drew away from her and led a length at the quarter, when Collins broke, and at the half-mile Kelly was ten lengths ahead. The mare closed the gap a little, but Kelly won the heat easily in 2:38.

SECOND HEAT.—Again Barney Kelly got the start and led a length at the quarter, the mare holding him there till the three-quarter was reached, where they were trotting neck and neck. When they swung into the homestretch Collins broke, and then Kelly won the heat and race by two lengths in 2:34.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WHITE SLAVES AGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to call the attention of your excellent paper, which has been so pre-eminently useful in the exposure of frauds of all kinds, to one of an outrageous nature, deserving the severest condemnation of all Christian people, and its immediate suppression by the constituted authorities. I refer to the cruel and inhuman practice of forcing young and delicate children, scantily clad, and in many instances bare-footed, to go out on the most frequented streets of our city, in cold Winter weather, and by working upon the tender feelings of the community obtain money for some wicked parent, or others who may have them in possession.

My sympathies for the one and great indignation for the other were particularly aroused last Sunday evening, on Fifth avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, just at the time when the large congregations of several churches in that vicinity were dismissed. A little, sickly boy, of scarce seven years of age, with feet and legs entirely bare, accosted me in a most piteous voice for a few pennies to buy a pair of shoes. On offering to provide him with the shoes if he would come to my house, he turned his back upon me and walked off in another direction, as, in truth, it was money only which the cruelty of others obliged him to obtain. After walking a block down, my curiosity was excited to know more of his case, so, on returning, I was surprised to find a fellow of about seventeen years of age, warmly clothed, watching and controlling the movements of not only this little victim, but of another of equal size and condition. On asking what he was doing with those boys, he sharply replied he "could do what he pleased, and go where he pleased with them on the streets," and immediately withdrew with his two young charges to the opposite sidewalk.

Now, is this lawful business, and one to be allowed in a Christian community, and will not one voice be raised to suppress it for humanity's sake alone?

A FRIEND OF THE HELPLESS.

PROTECTION FOR HONEST LABOR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In vain do we talk and tax ourselves for dock and grain elevators. If "longshoremen" strikers may drive ships from our port, as striking ship-carpenters drove ship-building from our New-York shores, why should not willing workers have immediate and full protection; and why should not those who assault them have summary punishment—and this at once? Are the rabble to rule? What have we a Police for? Are all the industries of this City to be brought to a full stand?

THE SON OF A CARTMAN.
And sixty years a Citizen.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Cattle—Receipts of two days, 6,800; market dull; prices weak, except for choice grades, which are scarce; market closed nearly nominal at $4 25@$6 50 for native shipping; $1 75@$3 50 for through Texans; $4@$4 50 for corn-fed do. Shipments, 2,600. Live Hogs—Receipts of two days, 72,000 head; market active; prices firm at 10c.@20c. advance on Wednesday's prices; the range is $6 25@$7 70 for inferior to extra, with most sales at $6 75@$7 25; shipments, 14,000 head. Sheep—Receipts of two days, 1,700 head; market dull; prices not quotably changed; shipments, 2,400 head.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 349 cars, or 51 cars short of last week. Full prices are realized on premium and extra stock, while on medium grades there is a decline of ¼c. ₽ lb. The market for Milch Cows is steady at $45@$85. Sheep and Lambs dull. Lambs ¼c. ₽ lb. lower. Sheep sell at 4c.@5¼c. Lambs, 5¼c.@7½c. Hogs in good demand, and ¼c. higher on heavy. Light weights unchanged.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Parthia, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Aron and child, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Barbour, Mrs. Bathgate, two Misses Bathgate, Dr. J. L. Buist, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Butler, S. E. Duncan Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Clarke, Edward Corn, Morgan Davis, B. S. De Yough, E. Dreyfus, R. Dunlop, Miss A. E. Earl, Sister Francesca, J. C. Gostling, J. A. C. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hamilton, Miss M. A. Hamilton, Miss J. S. Hamilton, Miss E. S. Hamilton, A. T. Savory, R. Bourchur, Miss E. G. Hamilton, Miss Eliza Hampson, A. Hemenway, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hines, child, and maid, Miss Jones, Dr. J. L. Johnston, Dr. F. C. C. Kahler, wife, and infant, J. E. Kirkham, E. De La Chapelle, Mrs. Lent, Miss Lent, Mr. Lent, Jr., Masters Lent, H. C. Lowe, Lieut. Joseph Lysakoski, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Machin, M. J. Madrid, H. J. Mansfield, Wm. Meikle, T. C. Meyer, C. H. Miers, D. M. Monroe, Miss Arnie Mortimer, John P. Motherill, Gen. F. W. Palfrey, M. Paturle, T. W. Peasley, Mr. Peckover, Edward Pratt, Santiago Puig, H. J. Rabone, Mr. Rawley, A. Rayer, Mr. Rindfleish, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sampson, Mrs. L. M. W. Shroeder, W. B. Shattuck, B. Simon, Miss Slimmon, Dr. De Witte C. Tuyle, Charles Sprague, (2d,) Paul Stockman, L. N. St. Ange, Sir John Swinburne, J. M. H. Todhunter, H. Vinay, R. F. Walker, C. A. Wallroth, Douglas White, John Wilson, Mrs. Wyatt, Miss Wyatt, Miss Wyatt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:01 | Sun sets.....4:35 | Moon rises..9:44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10:11 | Gov. Island.11:00 | Hell Gate.12:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Nov. 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Utopia, (Br.,) Thomson, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Italia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Gaelic, (Br.,) Parsell, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Andes, (Br.,) Porter, Kingston, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; City of New-York, Deaken, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Arlington, (Norw.,) Palmerston, Havre, C. Tobias & Co.; Famalhaut, (Ger.,) Willert, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Assainak A., (Aust.,) Ossainak, Waterford, Funch, Edye & Co.; Vesvira, (Ital.,) Cacace, Genoa, Italy, Funch, Edye & Co.; James Condie, Alexander, Yokahama, Salter & Livermore; Conquestatore, (Ital.,) Lauro, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Chieftain, (Br.,) Draper, Liverpool, W. D. Morgan, agent.

Brigs Galatea, (Br.,) Ball, Pernambuco, G. F. Bulley; Ella, (Br.,) Pool, Santos or Rio Grande, Oelrichs & Co.

Schrs. Isaac Oliver, Pennell, Aux Cayes, Youngs, Smith & Co.; Charlie Morton, Pike, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Henry Waddington, Scioyer, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Parthia, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool Nov. 14 and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles G. Franklyn. Has had westerly gales the entire passage; Nov. 20, lat. 47 40, lon. 38 40, passed an Inman steamer bound E. The Parthia brings 91 cabin and 154 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Smith, Genoa Oct. 10, Leghorn 13th, Naples 18th, Marseilles 24th, Almeria 30th, Malaga Nov. 6, Gibraltar 15th, with mdse. and six passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 25, with naval stores, &c., to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship England, (Br.,) Tomson, Liverpool Nov. 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Geo. W. Elder, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Flying Eagle, (of Boston,) Crowell, Iloilo May 29, and Manila June 18, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Ship Rosie Welt, (new, 1,440 tons,) Welt, of and from Waldoboro, in ballast to Simonson & Howes. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark Annie Troop, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hill, Sydney, C. B., Nov. 7, with coal to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Prvi Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Vilsich, Newcastle 50 ds., and 42 ds. from the Lizard, with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales; lost boat, stove bulwarks, and split sails.

Bark Montegant Angelo, (Ital.,) Mastellone, Palermo 65 ds., with mdse. to order; passed Gibraltar Oct. 11.

Bark N. M. Havens, (of Portland,) Ulrick, Havana 23 ds., via Delaware Breakwater 3 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall, Little, Savannah 5 ds., with lumber to Southard & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Will disch. at Newburg.

Schr. Kate Grant, (of Ellsworth,) Curtis, Miragoane, 22 ds., with logwood to Thos. Thackray & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Nov. 23, was within 17 miles of Sandy Hook Lightship; was blown off during a heavy W. gale; sprung a leak of 400 strokes per hour; lost jib, split foresail, and shifted deck load; left in port schr. N. J. Miller, for Boston, ldg.; came by way of Long Island Sound.

Schr. Osseo, (Br.,) Martin, St. John, N. B., 22 ds., with lath for Philadelphia. Nov. 22, off Montauk Point, in a heavy S. E. gale, lost part of deck load.

Schr. Minnie C. Taylor, (new, 192 tons,) Taylor, of and from Portland, with lumber to Ripley & Co.; is bound to Newark.

Schr. Madagascar, ——, Rockport, Nov. 27, P. M., lost jibboom by collision with an unknown vessel in Flushing Bay.

Schr. D. H. Bisbee, (of Camden, Me.,) Ellis, Para 28 ds., with rubber, &c., to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Left in port schr. C. H. Moody, hence, discharging.

Schr. Chas. E. Sears, (of Eastport,) Turner, Rockland, N. B., 10 ds., with building stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. (Incorrectly reported 26th.)

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Homan, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to order—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Hannah Champion, Taylor, Virginia, with wood to H. P. Havens.

Schr. John Lenthal, Mott, Virginia, with wood to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. J. D. Williams, Pierce, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Vapor, Applegate, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Annie Jones, Jones, Dix Island, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Prudence, Halsey, Providence.

Schr. B. S. Sherman, Pinney, Providence.

Schr. E. G. Irvin, Johnson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lilly French, Gulliver, Pawtucket.

Schr. Ann E. Safford, Ketchum, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Monte Christo, Blake, New Haven.

Schr. Sarah Lavergu, Pratt, New Haven.

Schr. Orion, Smith, New Haven.

Schr. G. C. Burdett, Rogers, New Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. George Gurney, Gurney, New Haven.

Schr. Sallie T. Chatre, Trefethen, Providence.

Schr. James, Collins, Pawtucket.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Beebe, Portland, Conn.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Crowell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. David Crane, Roberts, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Victoria, Medriff, New London.

Schr. F. A. Pike, Meade, Mystic.

Schr. Lizzie, Hall, Norwich.

Schr. James English, Parker, New London.

Schr. Bramhall, Eaton, Stonington.

Schr. Benj. T. Willard, Woodbury, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. J. Spencer, Haskell, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia A. Ward, Stevens, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Boston, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. Henry Croskey, Rogers, Boston.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Providence.

Schr. Bela Peck, Avery, Providence.

Schr. Lucy Church, Pierce, Providence.

Schr. Golden Ray, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Anthony Burton, Johnson, Providence.

Schr. Helen M. Waite, Waite, Providence.

Schr. Cornelius, Stokes, Providence.

Schr. Pointer, Hunter, Providence.

WIND—Sundown, light, S.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships State of Nevada, for Glasgow; ship Evangeline, for Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Arr. 26th, steamers Oriental, Hallett, from Savannah; Reading, Colborn, from New-Orleans; ship J. B. Brown, (new,) Keazor, from Kennebunkport; barkentine Scotland, Rogers, from New-Orleans; schrs. O. D. Withers, Blaisdell, from Alexandria; Lizzie D. Barker, Barker, from Virginia; J. V. Troup, Carson, from Philadelphia; Diadem, Gray, from Weehawken.

27th.—Arr. steamers Linda, (Br.,) Clements, from Yarmouth, N. S.; John D. Hopkins, Hallett, from Baltimore; Saxon, Baker, from Philadelphia; Allentown, Snow, from do.; bark Harriet Jackson, Bacon, from Havana via Portland; Signal, Whiting, from Turk's Island; Leonora, Eldridge, from Cagliari; schrs. Ellwood Burton, Jarvis, from Philadelphia; Joseph Baynor, Burger, and E. T. Cottingham, Ayres, from do.

Below, bark Wheatland, from Georgia.

The bark Idaho, of New-York, Capt. Richardson, arr. here, for Boston, with a cargo of sugar to Elisha Atkins & Co.

BRISTOL, Nov. 27.—The steam-ship Cornwall, Capt. Stamper, sld. to-day for New-York.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 27.—The steam-ship Kenilworth, for Liverpool, went to sea last evening. A fore and aft steamer is coming in from eastward. Bark Titania and brig Lewis Clark passed up for Philadelphia. A few schrs., outward bound, remain.

P. M.—Passed in, brigs A. B. Patterson and Alice Lee.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Nov. 27.—Passed up, Br. bark Tancred, from Dublin; barkentine Mary McKee, from Savanilla; steam-ship North Point, from New-York; schrs. Speedwell and Maggie Cain, from Boston.

Passed down, steam-ship Kenilworth, for Liverpool; Br. brigs Wesley and Seymour, for Oporto; schr. Florence P. Hall, to Havana.

Noon—Passed up, schr. James S. Hewett, Gardiner. Passed down, Danish bark Alba, Copenhagen.

P. M.—Passed up, steam-ships Aries, Boston; James Green, Richmond, Va.; schrs. A. M. Aldridge and Delia O. Yates, Boston; Davie Nichols, Bangor; Joseph Eaton, Jr., Hallowell; Timothy Field, St. John, N. B.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 27.—The steam-ship Hibernian, from Liverpool Nov. 12, arr. at midnight with 29 cabin and 87 steerage passengers.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Nov. 25.—Arr. brig Castilian, of Baltimore, Cienfuegos Oct. 10, via Hampton Roads, for Boston; schrs. Babel H. Irons, Philadelphia, for Boston; Prescott Hazeltine, Jacksonville, for do.; Joshua S. Bragdon, Baltimore, for do.; Benjamin Oliver, Virginia, for do.; Cassia Jameson, Baltimore, for Portland; E. H. Furber, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; Medford, Artemus Terrell, L. D. Wentworth, and George Savage, Port Johnson, for Salem; Susanna, ——, for Bath; Loretto Fish, of Thomaston, Baltimore, for do.; on the night of the 23d inst., in a heavy south-east gale, lost boat, split foresail and jib, stove bulwarks, and had deck swept of galley, &c.

Also arr. schrs. Union, Port Johnson, for Boston; Prairie Bird, and Addie and Nellie, New-York, for St. John, N. B.; Onward, do., for Nantucket; Lizzie Cochran, Bangor, for New-York; Anna Jones, Tenant's Harbor, for do.; Vesta, Dorchester, N. B., for do.; Pilot's Bride, Boston, for do.; Wm. Arthur, Bath, for do.; A. Seaman, (Br.,) for New-Haven; Henry Croskey, Boston, for Philadelphia; Gertrude, Provincetown, for do.; Delia Hodgkins, do., for Virginia; William K. West, and Cora Morrison, for Wellfleet.

Sld. bark Rachel; brigs Castilian and Abby Thaxter; schrs. Hannah M. Buel, Empress, Maud, and Bessie, (Br.,) Ann and Madora, (Br.,) Victory, Alvarado, Porto Rico, Don Pedro, (Br.,) Harmona, E. H. Atwood, Emma L. Porter, Wm. H. Mitchell, George Glendon Jewitt, Carrie C. Miles, David B. Doane, N. H. Hall, Arthur Burton, Canary, John Farnum, Lady Suffolk, Abner Taylor, William Penn, Montrose, Wm. Marshall, Open Sea, Yankee Blade, Laura H. Jones, July Fourth, Leoduskia, Walter Scott, Philanthropist, Judge Tenney, Mary A. Rice, Castalia, Nathaniel Stevens, Hannibal, George D. Perry, Gold Hunter, (Br.,) N. Berry, Mahaska, Katie D. Robinson, D. B. Doane, E. T. Cottingham, H. Prescott, Castilian, General Banks, Everglade, N. W. Megee, Elwood Burton, Abbott Lawrence, William Slater, Scio, Carroll, Allston, Mary E. Pearson, L. Standish, J. B. Knowles, Willie Harris, Cora Morrison, Cassia Jameson, William H. West, Delia Hodgkins, Susanna, Lizzie Cochran, Medford, A. Tirrell, Annie Jones, Pilot's Bride, B. H. Irons, H. Hickman, Joshua S. Bragdon, Henry Croskey, Gertrude, Benjamin Oliver, E. H. Furber, Prescott, Hazeltine, Addie and Nellie, Prairie Bird, Union, A. Seaman, and William Arthur.

Nov. 26—10 A. M.—Arr. bark T. C. Jones, (Br.,) Baltimore, for Liverpool, N. S. Schr. Gen. Connor, Fortune Island, of and for Boston, reports left at Fortune Island schr. Amos Walker, ldg. for Boston.

Also arr. schrs. Charles P. Stickney, Richmond, Va., for Boston; Spartel, and Lottie K. Friend, Philadelphia, for do.; Orozimbo, Newburg, for do.; Ella Hodsdon, and J. R. Bodwell, Port Johnson, for do.; Burmah, Lizzie L. Mills, and William B. Darling, do., for Salem; William B. Thomas, Philadelphia, for do.; [illegible] Cummins, do., for Cohasset; Seguin, do., for Portland; Electric, do., for Danversport; J. G. Drew, Jacksonville, for Belfast; J. C. Rogers, South Amboy, for Boston; Paragon, Port Johnson, for East Cambridge; Cicero, New-London, for Portland; Howard Holder, (Br.,) New-Haven, for St. John, N. B.; Mocking Bird, (Br.,) Providence, for do.; Active, (Br.,) New-York, for do.; Mary B. Smith, do., for Thomaston.

Sld. schrs. Lottie K. Friend, Electric, and J. R. Bodwell.

FOREIGN PORTS.

QUEBEC, Canada, Nov. 27.—The number of sea-going vessels inward at this port from the opening of navigation to date has been 1,200, and the clearances 1,193, leaving 7 in port, namely, Slains Castle, Summerville, Dundreary, Amoor, Marchioness of Queensberry, and steam-ship Napoleon III.

A telegram received from Campbellton states that the schr. Dolly Varden is wrecked at Dalhousie.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Sld. for the United States, Antonio Risso, Guglielmino Tommasino, N. B. Palmer, and Thomas Fletcher.

Arr. out on the 25th inst., Templar, Nueva Pastora, Aurelie, Rozella Smith, and Desdemona.

Arr. out on the 26th inst., Brothers, Urbano, Cupido, Colchagua, and Southern Belle.

Arr. out on the 27th inst., Vega, Zanrak, Prinds Oscar, Panther, Tres Sabrinos, Bessie Parker, and Evening Star.

Also arr. out, Nuovo Rubinacci, Virgin de las Nievas, and Cadet.

The new steam-ship Gellert, of the Eagle Line, plying between Hamburg and New-York, was successfully launched at Glasgow to-day.

The American ship Lady Blessington, which sld. from Liverpool, Nov. 13, for San Francisco, has returned leaky.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 27.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Ohio, Capt. Schulenburg, from Baltimore Nov. 15, for Bremen, arr. here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 27.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Goethe, Capt. Wilson, from New-York Nov. 17, for Hamburg, arr. here at 6 o'clock this morning.

HAMBURG, Nov. 27.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Schiller sld. hence to-day at noon for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 27.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York Nov. 18, for Liverpool, arr. here at 1 o'clock this P. M.

The White Star steam-ship Oceanic, from Liverpool, for New-York, sld. from this port at 10 A. M. All well.

CARDIFF, Nov. 26—P. M.—Sld. steam-ship Glamorgan, Laybourne, New-York.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 28, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—LA TRAVIATA, (1st act); NORMA, (1st act); DINORAH, (2d act); FAUST, (3d act); Miss Heilbron, Signor Benfratelli.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. M. Rankin. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN—Mr. Louis James, Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg—Matiné at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Matinée at 1:30—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Joseph Jefferson. Evening—HAMLET—Miss Julia Seaman.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—BLACK CROOK—Miss Emma Neatherby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Mlle. Bonfanti, Mr. George Atkins. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—PIZARRO—WILLIAM TELL. Matinée at 1:30—IVANHOE—PAREPA-ROSA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

LYCEUM THEATRE—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Miss Emily Soldene. Matinée at 1:30.

BOWERY THEATRE.—FIGHT FOR LIFE—ROBERT MACCAIRE, &c.—Miss Charlotte Stanley.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—GRAND MILITARY CONCERT by Gilmore's Band.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT—Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour. Matinée at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinée at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. — VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.*

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Constant complaints are addressed to us in reference to the stages. We are sorry for our correspondents, but we cannot help them. The stages are a nuisance to the public, an obstruction to the streets, an expensive, inconvenient, and dangerous mode of conveyance; but they seem to possess a monopoly of the streets, and the Police never think of trying to keep them in order. It is now said that ladies and young girls are subjected constantly to gross insults in these wretched vehicles, and one or two cases have been related to us which are too shocking for description. It would be some protection to ladies if these vehicles were compelled by law to carry conductors, but if such a measure were proposed the stage companies would instantly buy up "the opposition." We do not see a practical remedy for the evils complained of. We never like to advise anybody to take the law into his own hands; but if any of our readers should chance to meet with one of the ruffians who insult ladies and young girls in the stages, and would give him a thorough good thrashing on the spot, we should be glad to mention his name with approbation.

The Police report that the number of vagrants and thieves now in the City is much larger than usual, even at this time of year, when men and women who "live by their wits" always expect to make a rich harvest out of New-York. Everybody can see that street-beggars are growing more numerous, and daring robberies are now daily committed in the streets, especially upon ladies, who have a dangerous habit of carrying their purses in their hands. All this gives promise of a lively Winter, and if the press continues to aid and abet the thieves, honesty is likely to turn out, for once, anything but the best policy. When a highway robbery was committed near Fifth avenue the other night, a New-York journal came out at once and said that the victim was drunk. We shall need a little of Judge HACKETT's medicine to counteract this sort of thing.

A memorial against the growing practice of opening theatres and concert-halls on Sundays has been presented to the Police Commissioners. It is signed by a very large number of the leading men in the community, and we should think could not very well be passed over without notice. Sunday will soon be like all other days if the present custom extends as rapidly as it has done during the past three months. All kinds of performances take place under the title of "sacred concerts," including "La Fille De Madame Angot," which may not be very wicked, but which is certainly not what the world generally understands by the word "sacred." Performances of this kind are clearly against the law, but so many things are done nowadays in violation of the law that some people will think this a point of little consequence. The large body of citizens who now memorialize the Police Commissioners evidently take a different view, and desire to see the law properly applied. We hope to see some decided course taken in the matter.

It needs a good deal of generalship to organize and conduct a successful strike. The leading spirits in the 'Longshoremen's Union have not shown any evidence of possessing much talent of that character. They declared open war before they tried compromise, at a time when compromise would have been the best policy. In allowing the strike for some days to be a partial one, they afforded a favorable opportunity for demonstrating to the companies who had not insisted on lower rates, that new hands could be trained to the work without either risk or positive loss. After they had been virtually vanquished by the European steam-ship companies, it was too late to compel all the society men to come out on strike. Thousands of unemployed men were attracted by the prospect of fairly remunerative labor, and the general strike of yesterday only opened the way for their employment. The society has now established a drain upon its funds which cannot be long sustained, and it has besides closed up the avenues of further contributions. It has introduced dissatisfaction and a spirit of revolt into the ranks of its members who were working for full pay, and thus, in every way, endangered its own existence. Trades unions have no more formidable foe than their own short-sightedness, and it is perhaps fortunate for the community, that their arbitrary policy only needs to be pushed far enough to be self-destructive.

The organization and purposes of the "Dwelling Reform Association," to which reference is made in another column, deserve public attention and support. At a time when the high rate of mortality from contagious diseases in this City is mainly due to the overcrowding of our tenement-house population, no movement can be more seasonable than one which proposes to aid in furnishing cleanly and roomy abodes for the laboring classes. In its efforts "to promote the normal distribution of population in town and country," the society is likely to find an extensive field of operations during the present Winter.

But for the long and interesting special dispatches of THE TIMES correspondent, the public of the Eastern States would have been entirely without intelligible details of the terrible storm which recently laid the town of Tuscumbia, Ala., in ruins. These dispatches are supplemented in our columns of to-day by a graphic and painstaking description of the full extent of the disaster. The ruin which has overtaken Tuscumbia is a calamity almost unique in our history, both in its character and extent. The more we know of it, the better fitted does it become to demand some practical manifestation of public sympathy.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Col. BROADHEAD—the same, we believe, who induced FRANK BLAIR to commit political suicide in 1868, by the famous letter addressed to him from the latter—is engaged in a controversy with Mr. WILLS as to how the Supreme Court will decide the railway cases. The discussion does not seem a very profitable one, since the decision of the court must necessarily be based on a far more comprehensive knowledge of the law bearing on the cases than either of these gentlemen can hope to bring to the solution of the riddle they have set for themselves; but the way in which it has been taken up serves to show the lively interest taken in the general question. That interest is not less, though it has taken a different expression, than it was twelve months since. The people of the West have somewhat moderated the spirit of their criticism of the railways. They are not so certain that everything that each of these corporations has done is absolutely wrong. They are less confident of their own capacity, by any agency at their present command, to manage the railroads exactly as they wish them managed. They admit more readily than they did that there are two sides to this question, as well as to most others. They have learned caution, too, as well as some moderation, and they do not find in every politician who cries out against monopolies, and proposes to secure low freights on the sole condition that his own hands be let into the public Treasury, a statesman implicitly to be trusted. And they have learned that whatever they do, or try to do, their own interests in the preservation of the railroad system are enormous, and that this system is, in some regards, as delicate as it is vast, so that a serious error in dealing with it may cost them irreparable injury, out of all proportion to the gain they are seeking, much less to the gain they can actually hope to acquire.

At the same time, it is perfectly certain that there are grave faults in the present management of railways, and that, whatever may be the control of the State or National Legislatures over them, it is quite justifiable, and even necessary, to seek cautiously, but energetically and resolutely, for some method of remedying the faults. The origin of most of these lies in the inflated and, in a certain sense, the fictitious values on which railroad traffic is made to pay profits. We are aware of the strength of the argument that investments in railways are entitled to the same security and, up to a certain limit, the same independence as to ownership and profits that are accorded to other species of property; but after all is conceded that can justly be said from that side, it still remains true that the community, as a whole, has an interest in railway property, and a right to impose considerable limitations upon its use. This interest arises from two facts: One, that railway corporations are creatures of the law, and can acquire property and enjoy opportunities of profit only by authority of legislative enactment; and the other, that the State contributes to the corporation the use of the right of eminent domain, without which the corporation could not use any of its other grants, and for the concession of which the State is entitled to some compensation. Railways are certainly not public highways in the sense that canals and roads built by taxation are, because the cost of building them has been borne by private contribution. But, on the other hand, they are not private roads in the sense that roads are the private property of the owners, because the Legislature, using a power which it would have no right to use except in the public interest, has rendered the construction of the railways possible. The property is, therefore, a joint one, in which the shareholders and the State both have a share, and in the administration of which the interests of both must be consulted, and the authority of both respected.

That the shareholders may so manage the property as to wrong the State—that there is a limit beyond which they cannot in justice tax those who are obliged to use the railways—we think is undeniable. Exactly where this limit lies, or how it is to be determined authoritatively, no one can now say, because the question is a new one. But when it is solved, it will certainly be found that the management of a railway like the Erie, for instance, which is worked with the intent to pay a profit on a nominal capital of some $116,000,000, is not in accordance with the just relation of the road to the public in the same way that management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, for instance, is, which has a small nominal capital and no important debt. There must be a fair mean somewhere, and the taxation of traffic to pay profits on heavily watered stock is on the wrong side of that mean.

Looking at the matter from a business point of view, we strongly incline to the opinion that it would have been better for the whole country if all our railways had been built only as they could be paid for. It is the common belief that the loss incurred by pushing the railways in advance of any reasonable hope of profit has been more than balanced by the advantages obtained. But this is doubtful. There are very indefinite items on both sides of the account. But what is certain, is, that if the railway builders had paid as they went, if the money put into the roads had been a solid investment of real capital, and they had been managed for the steady and permanent gain of the shareholders, the railway system would not have been in the state of hopeless confusion it is in now. We should be able to discover what had been the actual cost of the roads, and the question of what is a reasonable profit for the capital invested would not have been such a baffling and exasperating one. If to-day the public had to deal only with the contributors of actual capital, whose contributions were ascertainable, there might be some difficulty in the problem; but there would be no such difficulty as there is in dealing with the horde of speculators, holders of bonds and stock that represent an actual amount of contribution far less than their face, any more than there would be in dealing with managers who, by means of "inside" combinations have acquired interests greater than those of the shareholders and opposed to them. By what process the public can get at the *bona fide* parties in interest in the railways, cannot now be said; but the railway question will never receive a permanent settlement until, by some means, these parties are ascertained, their interests defined, and their property restored to them, with the recognition of an obligation to use it with a due regard for the rights of the public.

THE SICK MAN'S INHERITANCE.

The obscure politics of the East of Europe have before now proved their efficacy to furnish the preliminaries of a great war. A little cloud has lately arisen in that quarter, which may, of course, vanish as quickly as many other vapors of that political horizon have done, but which may also, for aught that appears to the contrary, be the harbinger of a storm. Some brief intimations have reached us by cable and otherwise concerning a new Roumanian difficulty. Roumania, as our readers know, is the oldest vestige of a province of imperial Rome which still retains a distinct political organization. It was colonized by the legionaries as a bulwark against the inroads of Scythian barbarians, and its people have jealously retained for ages their Roman name and their corrupted Roman tongue. There are other races than the descendants of the Italian legionaries included in the principality known as Roumania, and in the eastern districts of Hungary there are many communities of Rouman descent. In fact, as a counteraction principle to pan-Slavism and pan-Germanism, there is a pan-Rouman propaganda, which aims at nothing less than the disruption of the Magyar Kingdom and the establishment of a consolidated realm of all the Roumans.

It is not from any pan-Rouman agitation, however, that the new disturbance of Eastern politics has arisen, though the existence of such a movement renders it more difficult to understand the attitude which Austria has taken up in regard to the enlarged independence of Roumania. To the Ambassador of that Power at Constantinople is credited the authorship of the somewhat ominous identical note recently sent to the Turkish Government by Austria, Russia, and Germany. These three Powers are desirous of forming commercial treaties with Roumania. They have already entered into conventions with the Hohenzollern Prince CHARLES, of Roumania, on this subject, and there, they assumed, the matter ended. But when, at the close of the Crimean war, Moldo-Wallachia was made a semi-independent principality, under the title of Roumania, the sovereign rights of Turkey were expressly reserved in regard to all the relations of the province with external nations. Roumania has shown in a variety of ways a desire to release itself from all dependence upon the policy of Turkey, and in this matter of concluding commercial treaties it insists that any ratification at Constantinople is entirely unnecessary. In that opinion the principality is sustained by Austria, Russia, and Germany, and the Ottoman Government, accordingly, finds itself forced into a somewhat disagreeable controversy with "the three Northern Powers."

A note signed by AURIFI Pasha has been sent by Turkey in reply to the hardly concealed menace of the courts of Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Vienna. To the professions of the latter, that they "have not the slightest intention to loosen the links which connect Roumania with the suzerain Porte," the Ottoman Minister replies, that the day cannot be far distant when the European Powers "will find it to be out of their power to arrest the torrent that has been let loose by a succession of violations of international treaties." Since the Treaty of Paris was concluded, its violations have certainly been frequent enough, and not the least significant of these was the one which reopened the Black Sea to Russian vessels. The tameness with which England submitted to that affront was accepted as a proof that the time had passed when Great Britain would declare war to preserve the integrity of "the sick man's inheritance." Whether this opinion be well founded or not, the European Powers engaged in the Roumanian controversy appear to be quietly disregarding the possibility of England having anything to say in defense of the guarantees of the continued existence of Turkey. The German papers are full of indignant writing about the "effete carcase" of Ottoman sovereignty, which presumes to obstruct the development of German commerce. The Austrian press is still more violent and profuse of ghastly metaphor about "the talking corpse," which "has spoken in vain with its last and uttermost breath," and which "is about to sink into eternal silence."

It is hardly possible that the three Powers seriously meditate the partition of Turkey which German and Austrian papers, agreed on no other subject, excitedly discuss from a common stand-point. Still, AURIFI Pasha is doubtless right in hinting that to some such result the ceaseless attacks upon Turkish sovereignty must conduct at last. While the existence of the Ottoman power is unquestionably a blot upon European civilization, it is to be feared that its removal can only be purchased at the cost of such a legacy of warfare as would be too high a price to pay for the riddance. Turkey will hardly disappear from the map without at least one great war, and after the Sublime Porte has ceased to be, the division of its heritage would set all Europe by the ears. The progress of time, and of the corruption which is eating into the heart of the Turkish Empire, will one day bring about a natural solution of the Eastern question. To insist on reopening it now would be a serious menace to the peace of the world.

PURE WATER.

In any intelligent study of the sanitary state of cities, the question of obtaining a supply of good water should be carefully considered. It is at once the life-giving and the life-destroying element, and its natural history reveals the secret of its true quality. Trace our Croton supply back to its source, and it is pure distilled water, evaporated at comparatively low temperature by the sun of the equator, raised far up in mid-air and drifted slowly north by the return trade-wind, which flows from the tropic toward the pole. Meeting our colder northern blasts, it is precipitated upon our hill-sides and mountains in a state of nearly absolute purity, though in its condensation it may have picked up some of the free nitric acid in the atmosphere, or, in falling over cities, may have gathered the smoke and dust which overhang the chimneys of a population-centre. But as it falls upon the sources of the Croton, it is sweet and clean, and can only be defiled by human agencies which, we believe, do not exist there. It comes down pure upon the ground, filters through a wholesome soil, and issues in abundant springs into the primary reservoirs from which the Croton supply is obtained. Whatever of motion or agitation it has on its way to our hydrants tends to clear it of all foulness.

Thus, we may exclude the Croton as a probable source of disease. It is good water until contaminated by human contact. We may go further than that, and say that, after it has served the uses of the household, it is regarded and treated as excrement and flooded away through sewers almost hermetically sealed, into salt rivers, which neutralize the poisons it has accumulated. Once in a while "the blessed seals which close the pestilence are broke" in this complex sewerage, its gases escape into our houses, and, if typhoid fever is a part of its filth, the sewer becomes just what Dr. BUDD calls it—"a direct continuation of the diseased intestine."

But these are evils so easily guarded against, so entirely within the grasp of the competent plumber, that they need only watchful care and not close chemical analysis. Our sewerage, like every great machine, will wear out in places and occasionally get out of order, but it is the smallest factor in the propagation of disease, and good mechanism can reduce it to a nullity. The fault, as we have repeatedly urged, lies with our drainage rather than with the sewers, and, to get at the theory of drainage, we must study the natural history of water from the point where it falls upon the ground from the skies and becomes the source of our springs and water-courses.

Abandoning the Croton in the argument as, for the reasons we have named, a not considerable factor of disease, we turn to our natural supply, that which bubbles up from the ground in springs, supplied our once excellent wells, or ran through the bottoms of the island as brooks or creeks. As spring water it was—perhaps is now—as good as the Croton. It came from the same source in the precipitation of the vapor of the return trade-winds—as pure as the distilled water of the apothecary—and was subjected to the same earth-influences of a granitic soil which had few earth salts and hardly any organic decomposition to change its purity.

If we thus practically eliminate from our local causes of disease the two great agents of water supply and sewerage, we must look elsewhere for the sources of so grave a rate of mortality to population. And where? There are no better wind-swept slopes than those of the Island of Manhattan. Ocean breeze and land breeze ought to be pure and invigorating. In large districts of the City the death-rate is smaller than in districts in which farmers live. The surface drainage of the rain that falls is admirably complete. And yet we have a high mortality which "carries its majorities" as Tammany does, where the reek comes out of the earth.

Probably Manhattan Island has few springs that do not originate from the sweet, pure rainfall upon its own surface. But the water, when it falls, is caught in the surface soil, drains through it a few feet below the surface, carries with it the thousand impurities which the universal solvent must absorb, gathers to itself all the nastiness of a million of people which does not escape by the sewers, and carries it along, below its natural level, dammed by earth-fillings over water-courses, and boiling it up again, loaded with poison, in our cellars and under our windows. If it had time and quiet and space it would filter down through the earth-closet of nature, cleansing itself as it went, and at last pouring into the bottom of our wells as pure, save mineral salts, as when it fell from the sky. But its only outlet is upward, and each undrained spot is the short limb of a reversed syphon, and the foul gases seek the sky, as the pure water sought the earth on its way back to the purifying ocean, further to be purified by solar evaporation, and then returned to us as literally distilled water, without taint or mingling. Says the Scripture: "All the rivers run into the sea; yet is the sea not full"—a phenomenon fully explained by tropical evaporation from the ocean surface and the return trade-wind, that Gulf Stream of the sky which brings our waters back again.

Evidently our safety and our duty lie in facilitating and not obstructing nature, in hurrying our middle—as distinguished from our deep and surface—drainage back to the sea by methods to which sewerage is incompetent, but which engineering science has already explained. If, only as an experiment, beneath or above or around each one of our all-pervading system of sewers were a blind drain of rough rock through which the soil and spring and stream—not surface—drainage could percolate and follow a downward channel to the rivers beneath our streets, the problem of a dry and absorbent soil—a great earth-closet—beneath our dwellings would be solved.

A NEW SCHEME IN FRENCH POLITICS.

If the wisdom of French politicians would only stretch half as far as their imagination, it would be well for their country. What they can do when they have a turn for rhetoric and trickery, is shown by the various aspects they have suggested in regard to the Septennate. When this word was coined to designate Marshal MACMAHON's term of service, the unsophisticated mass of the people took it in its plainest sense. They understood it to mean a Government established for seven years, and, as every Government embodies certain principles, and contemplates certain ends, they also took it for granted that it was to be supported by institutions consistent with its nature, and calculated to give it strength and efficiency. A policy intended to carry out such a view would have been essentially and substantially republican. It was highly objectionable to the adherents of other political creeds. Neither Royalists nor Bonapartists wanted anything of the kind. They had agreed on making the Septennial Presidency of a French Republic, with the tacit understanding that there should be as little of a Republic as possible, and that it should only be a sort of introductory course to a more congenial form of government. So they set about confusing and bewildering the public mind by wild talk on the very nature of the Septennate. The Legitimists and Bonapartists assumed it to be *personal;* the Orleanists pronounced in favor of an *impersonal* Septennate; all, of course, opposed to the unadulterated Septennate of the Republicans. Another proposition has now sprung up, richly supplementing those already offered; another Septennate is held forth to the French people—the *parallel* Septennate. Its herald is M. E. DE GIRARDIN, a journalist noted in France for great originality of ideas, for a dashing boldness, nestled beneath a famous solitary and melancholy curl of hair, and for a style of writing which seems broken to pieces by the hammer of a relentless logic. By parallel Septennate he means an arrangement which will extend the powers of the present Assembly over the seven years during which MARSHAL MCMAHON is to hold his, a continuation till 1880 of their actual partnership.

What France is going to gain by it, it is not easy to see. Most of the ills she now experiences are owing to the political divorce which exists between the majority of the House and that of the nation. That there is any prospect of relief in making this last for a period of seven years even M. DE GIRARDIN will find some difficulty in demonstrating. The number seven may be a lucky, a cabalistic number, but we have yet to learn that in politics an uncertain, provisional, and crippled state of affairs, becomes fortunate and welcome if it can be made to last seven years. What is called the majority of the Assembly is composed of representatives of three political parties opposed to each other, and only accidentally united to defeat the Republican phalanx or to check its progress. On an active and patriotic course of national policy they cannot agree; they come to a deadlock whenever anything serious and lasting is to be done; all attempts at dealing with the important question of constitutional powers and the needed work of organization regularly fail, and the best course an eminent and patriotic French journalist can think of is to go on thus, divided, unsettled, conflicting, putting off every measure toward a definite settlement until 1880. It is scarcely probable that such an insane scheme can be adopted by the Assembly, but suppose it should, what is to follow?

M. DE GIRARDIN proposes that the Assembly be then succeeded by a convention which, like the Philadelphia Convention of the 2d of May, 1787, shall decide upon the definite form of government and make a constitution. Why this procrastination? France, surely, has given indications enough of her political tendencies and wishes. Selfish party interests alone can misapprehend them, or expect favorable results from the protraction of the present state of suspense and anxiety. What is wanted is a discontinuance of the mean calculations and tactics of selfishness, and the triumph of the national interest over all others. This will not be furthered by a so-called truce between hostile parties. To hope that parties will be more compromising and moderate, after seven years' restraint and expectancy, would be as silly as to keep a pack of hungry cats fasting seven days, under the idea that it will chasten their appetites.

THE CHICAGO GRAIN BATTLE.

When they are noisy at all in Chicago, they are undoubtedly the noisiest people in the world; and they were unusually tumultuous a day or two since, when the case of a member of the Board of Trade, who was alleged to have been guilty of uncommercial conduct, came up for consideration. The clever manipulator of several adroit grain "corners"—the noted "King Jack," the recital of whose exploits have in past months filled columns of newspapers everywhere—was brought before the board to have his conduct investigated. It is scarcely necessary to say that a man who had, so to speak, been dodging around sharp corners during his whole mercantile existence, was not at a loss for expedients and the coolness requisite for the situation. He was effectively pilloried for the time being; he stood in the great hall of the Board of Trade and listened to the angry comments of scores of merchants, who evidently felt dishonored at their association with him in the same body, and who openly declared their contempt for him and his methods of making money. But the "king of corners" had many supporters in the Board, and it is said that they raved, and stormed, and threatened violence to anyone denouncing their liege "King Jack." Even when the President and Directors of the Board presented the indictment against the offender, they were hooted, almost mobbed, and speeches were made criticising their course.

The statement of the officers of the Board of Trade was plain, and was amply supported by all classes of reputable citizens. The operations which led to the indictment of "King Jack" were mainly consummated in September. The language of the Committee of the Board of Trade appointed to investigate the matter is very decisive. It denounces the September proceedings as "having no precedent," and adds that "no honorable merchant will claim that they have a semblance of decency or commercial integrity about them." It further characterizes them as "entirely new in the history of the grain trade, and of such a character as utterly to destroy all confidence in trading among members of the board." "King Jack" stands accused of making fictitious purchases of property to influence prices, so that he could, if possible, extort excessive money damages from those with whom he had contracts unfulfilled; with boldly and openly defying the rules of the board, and refusing to pay awards against him; and with a series of operations in September which are certainly unparalleled. It is charged that he sold large amounts of corn on September 30, for delivery before 3 o'clock on that day, which corn he did not deliver according to the terms of his sale, although he affirms that he did deliver it; and it is further charged that he has refused to pay, or in any manner acknowledge his liability for, the actual damages incurred by the purchasers of the corn through his failure to fulfill his contracts. This left the persons claiming damages no alternative but to go to law, or to appeal to the action of the board of which "King Jack" is a member. As he set the honest members of the board at defiance, and had gathered about him a goodly company of men of his own stripe, who seemed inclined to break up the organization sooner than see their King expelled, there seemed but one course open to the officers—to put the question of the offender's expulsion to vote.

"King Jack" then played his trump card, in the shape of an injunction. It was high time, for decency was rapidly getting the upper hand in the board, and the vote which would have been polled on Tuesday, if a Deputy Sheriff had not taken possession of the ballot boxes and enjoined the board from expelling "King Jack," or interfering with him in any manner whatever, would have given the creator of "corners" a heavy fall, after which he could never have arisen to commercial prominence again. The feelings of the reputable members of the Board of Trade can be better imagined than described. After having seen their authority questioned and derided, and their own honor endangered by the machinations of adventurers who enriched themselves by reckless betting on the market, they had made an earnest effort to bring the chief of those adventurers to justice, and signally failed. As the Sheriff drove them away from the polls, whither they had gone to manifest their determination to have fair dealing in future in the grain market, the worthy merchants must have reflected a little on the difficulties in the way of being righteous. Yet they doubtless consoled themselves with the thought that they had well begun the battle against bogus trading and grain gambling. The victory cannot long remain with those members of the board who aided "King Jack" in procuring his injunction, and who hope to maintain their footing among honest men despite the well-based accusations of fraud against them. The men who make bogus bargains, and endeavor to extort money upon the basis of such transactions, cannot flourish long, especially since their methods have been so thoroughly exposed, and so strong a protest has been entered against them.

OBITUARY.

SHERWOOD C. CAMPBELL, LYRIC ARTIST.

A private telegram received in this City yesterday, gave tidings which brought pain to many dwellings. It announced the death of Mr. Sherwood C. Campbell, who had won high honors, here and abroad, as a singer of great gifts, and was widely esteemed, throughout the United States, as a kind friend and a genial and upright gentleman. Mr. Campbell died in Chicago Thursday, after an acute illness of some weeks. Sherwood C. Coan, better known as S. C. Campbell, was born in New-Haven in the year 1839, and in early youth made his début on the stage as an Ethiopian minstrel with the Campbell troupe. In 1854 he was engaged with Christy's Minstrels, and subsequently went to Australia with the Backus troupe. He returned to California in 1856, and came to this City in 1859 with Christy's Minstrels. In 1861 he joined the Bryant Troupe, and remained with them until 1864. At a later period Mr. Campbell, with Mr. Castle, was a member of an English opera troupe under the direction of Mr. Lafayette Harrison. Afterward the two singers united with Mme. Parepa-Rosa; then they joined the Richings troupe, and again returned under Mme. Rosa's banner. Mr. Campbell was singing with Mme. Rosa in England at the time of that lamented lady's decease. As an artist he was possessed of a magnificent baritone voice and a fine stage presence; he was not a conspicuously good actor.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Lohengrin" was sung for the second time at the Academy of Music, last evening, in presence of an audience that filled the seats, aisles and standing-room generally of the spacious building. The assemblage, as represented by the returns of the box-office as well as gauged by the eye, was the largest gathered this season. It was also one of the most enthusiastic, and while Wagner's splendid work was listened to with the exceptional reverence already noted as a feature of performances of which his music is the subject, applause was uncommonly frequent, spontaneous, and unanimous. Yesterday's recital was free from the slight imperfections of Wednesday's, and left, in respect of the ensemble, nothing to be desired. With regard to the manner in which the principal rôles are assumed, we see no occasion to modify the opinion expressed twenty-four hours ago. Mlle. Albani's wholly unaffected style and perfect method of song stamp all her efforts with considerable originality, and the sunny girlishness of her portrayal of *Elsa* has a novelty and a charm of its own. Signor Carpi's *Lohengrin* is a conscientious and studied picture, and Signor Del Puente's labors, and those of Miss Cary, are as acceptable this year as last, the lady's singing, by the way, being a good deal more effective last night—though it was decidedly flat in the scene where *Ortruda* awaits *Elsa's* descent from the balcony—on account of a tendency to use with moderation instead of forcing her voice. The recalls were numerous as ever, and the floral tributes as liberal. A little more Wagner, and a little less Verdi and Marchetti, this Fall, would have been profitable to the public and to the management. To-day, at the matinée, the programme is to comprise one act from "Norma," one from "La Traviata," one from "Dinorah," and one from "Faust."

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERT.

We have printed already the programme of Mr. Thomas' second symphony concert, to take place at Steinway Hall, this evening. It is to be modified in one respect: Mr. Mills being prostrated anew by illness, will not appear, and his place will be filled by Mr. Henry C. Timm, who will play an adagio and rondo by Hummel, instead of the new concerto by Raff. The rehearsal yesterday was attended by an immense audience.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

There is really nothing new to be said in relation to "The Shaughraun." It is a most interesting play, and it is admirably acted and placed upon the stage; these are facts we have noticed time and again, and of which the public has taken such cognizance that Wallack's has been crowded ever since its first night. All persons caring for information on the subject must have been aware that "The Shaughraun" is to be acted at to-day's matinée as well as this evening, and if they have not secured seats, we apprehend their chances of doing so are far from good.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mr. Jefferson acts in "Rip Van Winkle" at the matinée at Booth's to-day, and, so doing, bids a long farewell to Metropolitan audiences. This evening Miss Julia Seaman, who played *Satan* in "The Deluge," until that classical play was withdrawn, will give the public a taste of her quality in "Hamlet," in which she appears, be it said, as the Prince of Denmark.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.

The matinée performance of "La Fille de Madame Angot," by Miss Soldene and her merry associates, at the Lyceum Theatre, will be the last day recital Lecoq's melodious opera is to have. And it should not be forgotten that, after this evening, it will disappear from the bills to make way for "La Grande Duchesse."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

There will be a matinée representation of "The Heart of Mid-Lothian," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, to-day. This attractive drama will have but a few additional recitals, and scenes in it are deserving of hearty praise as touching and picturesque in no common degree.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

A matinée performance of "Jane Eyre," at the Union Square Theatre, to-day, will enable the ladies and the little folk to enjoy a thoroughly good representation of a pure and interesting play. That the public is not weary of dramas of which this can with justice be said, is proven by the continued attractiveness of this work. "Jane Eyre" has been acted eight weeks this season.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Gilmore's grand anniversary concert occurs at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory this evening....The first rehearsal for the second Philharmonic concert of the present season took place at the Academy of Music, yesterday afternoon, and was thinly attended.... In addition to the matinées referred to above, afternoon entertainments are promised at the Grand Opera House, where "The Black Crook" may be witnessed; at Wood's Museum, where "'Round the Clock" is the attraction; at the Park Theatre, where *toujours Mulberry Sellers* never suggests the proverb concerning *Perdrix;* at Barnum's Hippodrome, at the Olympic and Metropolitan Theatres; at Niblo's, where Mr. Eddy acts in "Pizarro" and "William Tell," and at Bryant's Opera-house and the San Francisco Minstrels' Hall.

LOUISIANA.

THE RETURNING BOARD—ARRESTS IN LAFOURCHE PARISH FOR VIOLATION OF THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 27.—The Returning Board to-day resolved to promulgate the returns of all the Senate Districts canvassed.

Nineteen citizens of Lafourche Parish have been arrested on warrants issued by the United States Commissioner, charging them with violation of the Enforcement act. They will be brought here for preliminary examination.

WISCONSIN.

DISPUTE RESPECTING THE ELECTION OF CONGRESSMAN IN THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.—Proceedings have been commenced to compel the State Board of Canvassers to give a certificate to McDill, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth District.

The County Canvassers of Wood County rejected the votes of two precincts for informality, and the effect of their action would be to give Cate (Dem.) a small majority.

DAKOTA.

THE VOTE FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

YANKTON, Dakota, Nov. 27.—The official canvass of the late election, just completed, shows the vote for delegate to Congress to be as follows:

Kidder (Republican)	4,597
Armstrong (Democrat)	2,189
Kidder's majority	2,408

THE INDIANS.

A DELEGATION OF NAVAJOS COMING TO WASHINGTON.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—Ex-Gov. W. F. M. Arny, Indian Agent at Fort Defiance, arrived here to-day from New-Mexico with a delegation of Navajo Indians, consisting of Manuelito, the principal war chief, his wife and son, his chief counselor and seven other chiefs, also William H. Manderfield, editor of the Santa Fé *New-Mexican*, and two interpreters on their way to Washington to have a talk with the President relative to exchanging a strip of land sixty by thirty miles in the northern part of their reservation, which is known as the San Juan country, for a tract of agricultural and pastoral land bordering their reservation on the south; also to adjust some difficulties growing out of the treaty made with them in 1849, and to ask redress of the Government for the murder of three of their tribe last Summer by Mormons who were trying to found a colony in Arizona.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

DOWN-TOWN DWELLING REFORM.

MOVEMENT OF CITIZENS TO IMPROVE DOMICILIARY FACILITIES—SOMETHING TO INTEREST ALL RESIDENTS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

An organization which will hereafter be known as "The Dwelling Reform Association" was brought into existence yesterday, at a meeting of scientists and philanthropists, held at the office of Mr. Carl Pfeiffer, No. 113 Broadway. At that meeting the movement took practical shape by the election of the following officers: President, Parke Godwin; Vice President, J. M. Bundy; Secretary, Samuel Leavitt; Directors, Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Abram S. Hewitt, Parke Godwin, Samuel Willets, Stephen Smith, M. D., J. B. Hodgskin, J. M. Bundy, Carl Pfeiffer, Rev. Charles F. Deems, G. W. Samson, J. K. Ingalls. The remaining officers and Directors to the number of twenty-one will be elected at a meeting to be held hereafter. In connection with a reprint edition of articles from THE TIMES and other journals on the objects of the movement, the association has published an explanatory prospectus, in which they say:

Inasmuch as the great Metropolis so readily forgets even those plans for its own improvement that have met with the highest favor, it has been thought best by the friends of "The Down-town Dwelling and Lodging-house Movement," in bringing it again before the general public, to present it in the shape of extracts from the numerous articles upon the subject that appeared in the New-York daily papers during last winter and spring. These give such a complete history of the rise and progress of the enterprise that little needs to be added, in order to show what has been done in this connection, and what further action is proposed.

It will be remembered that the immediate cause of the efforts put forth last Winter toward a systematic and organized movement for improving the homes of the masses in this City was the suggestion of a plan for using down-town lofts as residences for a portion of the population that is now—according to the best sanitary authorities—crowding to suffocation some of the upper wards. It was at first proposed to organize a society for practical experiment, and with a fund for guaranteeing owners against loss; but, as will be seen by the "constitution" annexed, the final conclusion was to confine the work of the association, as such, to gathering and disseminating valuable information, leaving the testing of theories to individual members. The constitution says: "The objects of the society will be to improve, cheapen, and render more accessible and more attractive the homes of the masses of the people, and to promote the normal distribution of population in town and country." The last feature, if carried out according to the plan of the "Migration Bureau," of which Horace Greeley was the zealous President, and which died with him, could be made to pay all the expenses of the society. As to the general progress of the down-town dwelling movement, it may be said that tenement-houses of the ordinary style are rising all over the First, Second, and Third Wards. This army of invasion has one picket as high up Greenwich street as the corner of Dey, (in place of the old North River Bank,) and another on John, near William. At the finest point on State street, fronting the Battery, where middle-class French flats would bring high rents, two common tenement-houses have just been erected; but it is not too late to save that beautiful district for those who would thoroughly appreciate it. Special attention is invited to the statement of that sagacious and successful real-estate operator, Mr. Edward Matthews, who has had the two upper lofts of a fine store on Broadway, below Wall street, in profitable use as dwellings (seven suites) for over a year. It should be noted that thousands of janitors are occupying corners of otherwise deserted upper floors in palatial buildings, which would furnish delightful homes for ten times as many occupants. The remarkable interest excited by this project last Winter has not abated. The final public act of the temporary committee having it in charge was to hold the meeting on March 9, in Cooper Institute. The committee of seven selected at that meeting to prepare a plan met at Dr. Crosby's church, all appointed being present. They chose a sub-committee to prepare a "constitution." When this had been done, and the proofs sent to the other members, the season had so far advanced that some of the committee and many other leading citizens were about to start for Europe, and it was therefore decided to defer further action until Autumn. Meantime, those who have been active in the matter have been frequently questioned by persons of all classes concerning the progress of the proposed society. Even the working men, usually so suspicious of plans for their benefit, originating outside of their class, have in several cases passed resolutions in their most important society meetings, favoring the proposed new style of tenements; while many of our most eminent citizens candidly acknowledge that New-York to-day is behind most other great cities of the civilized world in providing suitable homes for its laboring population, and readily agree to the urgent necessity of promptly remedying the grave and threatening evil.

A large amount of correspondence on the subject embraced within the purview of the aims of the association has passed between eminent gentlemen, among whom may be mentioned Rev. George H. Hepworth, Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Samuel Leavitt, Parke Godwin, Stephen Smith M. D., Dorman B. Eaton, Elisha Harris, M. D., Peter Cooper, and Ex-Mayor Tieman.

A BROOKLYN MYSTERY.

A LADY IN GOOD SOCIETY DYING FROM A PISTOL-SHOT WOUND.

It came to the knowledge of the Police yesterday that a Mrs. Spencer, residing at No. 264 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, was suffering from a pistol-shot wound in the abdomen, inflicted during Thursday night. The information came in a very imperfect form, and it could not be ascertained whether the shooting was accidental, or whether Mrs. Spencer had herself inflicted the wound. Although no details have been ascertained by the Police, it seems to be conceded that no attempt at murder has been made. When Capt. Crafts, of the Fourth Precinct, heard of the affair he sent an officer to make inquiries at Mrs. Spencer's house. The house is situated in a fashionable locality on "the Hill," and the Spencers move in the best society. Capt. Crafts' officer, on applying for information, was told that Mrs. Spencer's relatives did not know whether the pistol had accidentally exploded, or whether the shot had been fired with suicidal intent. Dr. Hutchins, who attended Mrs. Spencer, was next called upon, but absolutely refused to give any information. The affair has created a great deal of excitement in fashionable circles in Brooklyn, and another effort toward more thoroughly investigating the case will be made by the Police. Mr. E. L. Spencer, Mrs. Spencer's husband, is a Wall street broker, and is reputed to be a man of wealth. It was rumored last evening that Mrs. Spencer was on the point of death.

STEMMLER'S LAND SPECULATIONS AGAIN.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, a motion was made for the appointment of a receiver of property owned by the Co-operative Building Association of United Cabinet-makers' Association No. 2. The suit is brought by Christian Borsch against the Co-operative Building Association of United Cabinet-makers' Association No. 2, the Long Island Land Company, three Trustees, and Judge Stemmler and his wife. The suit is one of a great number growing out of alleged frauds on the part of Stemmler, in having conveyed lots on the part of the association as being free of incumbrance, whereas they carried at the time large incumbrances. The plaintiff in this suit purchased five lots from the association, for which he paid $1,500, and instead of getting a deed from the association, received a deed from Stemmler and wife. This deed represented that the property was free and clear, whereas at the time there was a mortgage on the entire property of $170,000; furthermore, this mortgage was then being foreclosed, the property already noticed for sale, and plaintiff had to pay an additional $1,100 to have his lots released from the judgment of foreclosure. It is now claimed by the plaintiff that the money he paid for his lots should have been appropriated to the payment of the mortgage upon the property, and that, instead of applying it to that purpose, it was applied by the association to the purchase of other property known as the Gregor property. This last-named property plaintiff claims to have been purchased with his money; that it thereby became trust property to secure the repayment of his money, and that on this ground he was entitled to the appointment of a Receiver.

Counsel who appeared on the part of the three Trustee defendants was equally anxious for the appointment of a Receiver, but denied that plaintiff had any interest in the Gregor property. He also sought, in a separate suit, to restrain the prosecution of numerous suits brought against the association, and to have the Trustees relieved from their trust.

The case was argued at length by Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and Ex-Consul General Burke, the former appearing for plaintiffs and the latter for defendants, after which Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

RIVAL RAILROADS.

The Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company and the Central Cross Town Railroad Company have got into a law suit as to the exclusive right of the former to run its cars to the Christopher Street Ferry. The charter of the former gives it the right to run its cars "to the Christopher Street Ferry," whereas the charter of the latter gives the right to run only to "the foot of Christopher street." It is claimed on behalf of the latter that the "foot of Christopher street" means to the ferry. After argument, Judge Donohue, while reserving his decision, indicated very strongly his opinion that the "foot of Christopher street" did not mean the ferry in the case of the Central Company, as that would take it out of its regular course as laid down by its charter, whereas the other company's charter gave it the distinct right to run to the ferry.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Committee on Armories of the Board of Supervisors held a brief session yesterday. Mr. Frank M. Bixby, the Chairman of the Armory Commission, appeared before them, and explained the application recently made by the Commission for an appropriation of $100,000 to build armories on a portion of Tompkins square. He says that the rent paid for armories in six years would be enough to erect a building sufficient to accommodate all the regiments in this City. The committee will probably report to their Board on Monday next....Two of the newly-elected Aldermen—Ex-Judge Howland and J. F. Gunzer—were sworn into office, yesterday, by Mayor Havemeyer....Messrs. Joel O. Stevens and George W. Morton are said to be candidates for the two best offices in the gift of the Mayor-elect, namely—the Marshalship and the Chief Clerkship of his office....Mayor Havemeyer was occupied yesterday in signing a large number of warrants for Inspectors of the recent election.

THE PHILADELPHIA FORGERY.

RETURN OF THE NEW-YORK DETECTIVES—THEIR SIDE OF THE STORY—WHAT MR. PINKERTON HAS TO SAY.

Messrs. Dusenberry, Silleck, and Doyle, detectives attached to Police Head-quarters, who, in conjunction with Officer W. H. Reed, of the United States Secret Service, on Thursday arrested in Philadelphia George F. Hilt, Secretary of the Safeguard Insurance Company, of that city, for having forged United States bonds, returned to this City from Philadelphia yesterday. The details of the case were published in THE TIMES of yesterday. As a dispute, or rather a collision, had occurred in Philadelphia between Capt. Irving's detectives and the private detective force of Mr. Pinkerton, which resulted in the detention of the prisoner in Philadelphia instead of his being brought to this City by Capt. Irving's men, a TIMES reporter yesterday obtained a statement from Detective Silleck, of Capt. Irving's command, and also from Mr. Robert Pinkerton and his Superintendent, Mr. Bangs.

Detective Silleck said that while on duty in Wall street some weeks ago, he, with some others of Capt. Irving's command, received information that nefarious business was being carried on by some person under the name of J. E. Batchelder & Co. at No. 48 New street. It would seem that Pinkerton's people were watching the same place, for what reason I do not know. On Wednesday morning Detectives Dusenberry, Doyle, Keirns, and myself made a descent on the office of Batchelder & Co., and in a desk in the office, which was unoccupied, we found three forged United States bonds bearing the name of George F. Hilt, a forged insurance bond, and steel plates for printing counterfeit twenty-five and fifty-cent stamps. We next learned that Hilt belonged in Philadelphia, and that the janitor of the building, Mr. Battersby, could identify the man who, under the name of Batchelder, hired the office from him. In company with Mr. Battersby and United States Secret Service Officer Reed, who was to make the arrest, we went to Philadelphia and proceeded to the residence of Hilt, whom we found in bed. He said he was ill. Mr. Battersby fully and positively identified him as the man who hired the office at No. 48 New street and paid rent for it. Mr. Reed then arrested Hilt. Hilt's brother at once left the house. We brought Hilt to the Germantown station, and there two men, who said they were Philadelphia officers, came up and served Hilt with a subpœna, and said we had best take him to the head-quarters in Philadelphia. Detective Dusenberry said that if the men were Philadelphia officers we would take Hilt to the Police Head-quarters, and we all got on the train. As the train slowed up going into Philadelphia one of the men jumped off and ran away. On reaching head-quarters we found that the man who remained with us was not a regular police officer, and that he was one of the persons in the employ of Pinkerton's Private Detective Agency. He then procured a warrant of some kind for the arrest of Hilt, and we took the prisoner before a United States Commissioner, who held him on our charge and refused to entertain the charge preferred by Pinkerton. We expect further evidence in the case.

The reporter then called at the office of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, corner of Exchange place and New street, and was received by Mr. Robert J. Pinkerton, the Chief of the Bureau in this City. Mr. Pinkerton said that the case and his connection with it was a simple one. Mr. Hilt was a young man of respectable family, who, through evil associations, had been led into crime. Hilt had been desirous of starting a bogus insurance company, and to furnish assets to satisfy the insurance inspector obtained forged bonds, among which were bonds of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company. When the Safeguard Insurance Company exposé took place in Philadelphia, these bonds were discovered, and Messrs. Pinkerton were employed by the Chicago and North-western Company to ferret out the forgers. They at once put a watch on Hilt's house in Philadelphia, and another on the office of Batchelder & Co. The men on duty in Philadelphia saw Capt. Irving's men arrest Hilt, and learning that they had no legal authority, objected to Hilt being taken out of the State of Pennsylvania, as they held a Philadelphia warrant for his arrest charging him with the forgery of $15,000 in bonds of the Chicago and North-western Road. Mr. Pinkerton concluded by saying: "I think that the attempted kidnapping of this man Hilt to this State is a trick to cover up the real forgers, whose arrest I am endeavoring to effect. No one would dream of Hilt being able to do such fine forging work. No one but a professional bred up in the business could have accomplished it. I do not wish to say any more just now, but if Capt. Irving's men endeavor to place me in any false position I will tell all I know, even though I may injure my working up of the case by doing so."

Mr. Bangs, the General Superintendent for Mr. Pinkerton, made a similar statement, and said that the man Reed held no commission as a United States officer when he arrested Hilt.

THE WOOL TRADE.

OPPOSITION TO CLASSIFICATIONS FOR DUTY—TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. AD VALOREM THE JUST RATE.

At a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, the Committee of the Wool Trade appointed at the meeting which took place on Oct. 26, submitted a report in regard to the revision of the Tariff laws. The report gives an able and exhaustive review of the entire question, and concludes as follows: "Facts, indeed, as well as sound reasoning, call loudly for the abolition of all duties on wool, and in the light of past experience it is clear that neither the wool-grower nor any other special interest ought to plead any injury as likely to result in our country from a policy that has had the most encouraging effect in all other parts of the civilized world. No perfectly safe and permanent ground will be reached until wool takes its permanent place on the free list, and this must be the goal of the manufacturer as well as of the wool-grower—in fact, of the whole people. While desirous of urging these views upon all that take an interest in the question, and particularly on our law-makers, we, nevertheless, cannot overlook the fact that the great battle of free trade in raw materials is not likely to be fought out on the narrow ground, with which we have here to deal. We consider the damaging effects of our wool tariff, however, so far beyond anything that is inflicted on other raw materials, and chief articles of commerce, and we regard the necessity of relief to our suffering industry as so pressing, that we feel ourselves compelled to counsel an approximation at least to sound and safe principles. The arguments alleged against a total abolition of duties on wool are based on the apprehension:

1. That the Government cannot as yet spare the revenue derived from the article.
2. That a sudden release of wool from the whole of the existing high rates of duty might of itself prove a change so violent as necessarily to occasion serious disturbances to the very interests we desire to see benefited; and,
3. That a complete abolition of the duties on wool would justify the demand for lower duties on woolens, and thus raise questions that could not be decided in a short time.

Admitting, for the time being, the validity of these arguments, and despairing of securing at an early day what seems to us the wisest and best solution of the problem before us, we are compelled to seek some solution not chargeable with the above objections.

It will be remembered that our instructions from the Chamber of Commerce directed us to suggest such mode of relief as would not interfere with existing rates of duty. If we are to be limited to such proposals, we can make no other suggestion than that of changing from specific duties, and from specific and ad valorem combined to purely ad valorem duties. The benefit to be expected from such a modification of our tariff would be so insignificant that we cannot with any degree of earnestness recommend it. We believe, however, that we comply with the spirit of our instructions if we report as the result of our investigation:

1. That any effectual amendment of our wool tariff must include a considerable reduction of the present duties on fine wool.
2. That such amendment must consist in the establishment of one uniform ad valorem duty on all wool, so as to do away with all classifications.
3. That an ad valorem duty of twenty-five per cent. would, in our opinion, be a just rate—a rate that would give certain relief to our suffering interests, and would, at the same time, yield sufficient revenue to the Government."

THE INDEPENDENT.

A weekly journal should combine in some sort the qualities of the daily newspaper and the literary magazine. To many hundreds of its country readers it supplies the place of both, while its special literary features recommend it to the city reader, on whose breakfast-table the morning paper finds its regular place. A popular weekly like the *Independent*, which comes to us this week with its usual wide variety of interesting reading, is always a welcome visitor in the household. In the thirty-two pages which make up each number there is enough matter, entertaining, instructive, and amusing, to occupy all the leisure moments of the average reader until the next issue appears.

THE UNEMPLOYED IN ST. LOUIS.

The following statements concerning unemployed persons in St. Louis are made by the *Times* of that city in its issue of Wednesday last: "The extraordinary number of unemployed persons in St. Louis—larger than ever before in its history—with the severities of an approaching Winter close at hand, devolves upon our people the necessity of ascertaining what measures of relief will be necessary to prevent suffering and distress. It is estimated that there are 25,000 people, who are competent and would work if they had the chance, who are now out of employment. This number includes men of culture and refinement, as well as the laborer and the artisan; men accustomed to every variety and character of employment, and who are willing to work for even a pittance, so it gives them bread."

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN LOSSES IN THE LATE WAR.

M. Chenu, Medical Inspector General of the French Army, reports the losses sustained by the French in the war with Germany to have been as follows: Killed, disappeared, or died of wounds and diseases, 138,871; wounded by the enemy's fire, 143,000; men disabled by marching, 11,421; 11,914 missing are treated as dead. These figures include 2,281 officers killed or who died of wounds and disease and 96 missing, with 17,240 prisoners who died in Germany, 1,701 in Switzerland, and 124 in Belgium. While 17,240 deaths, then, occurred in captivity, only 1,220 soldiers were killed at Gravelotte, the bloodiest battle of the war. The German losses were: killed or died of wounds and disease, 40,741; missing and treated as dead, 4,000; wounded, 127,867. To these have to be added 1,795 killed, 6,690 wounded, and 1,539 missing in skirmishes, patrols, and slight engagements. The Germans had 44,000 deaths, the French 138,871; the Germans 127,000 wounded, the French 143,000. The French had 11,421 men disabled by *plaies de marche*—that is, through defective socks, boots, and gaiters, while the Germans suffered but little from this cause. M. Chenu shows that in the Crimea and Italy, as well as in the last war, disease was more fatal than the sword, this being partly attributable to commissariat, outfit, and hospital shortcomings.

Dr. Heman Humphreys, late president of Amherst College, used to tell his graduating class that in after life they might have to wear coarse coats, but, that if a man had clean linen and his boots blacked, he might enter any company with decent self-respect. The average American is equal either to having his boots blacked by a fellow-voter, or to blacking them himself, but he has wrestled unsuccessfully with the linen question. Where the land is not defiled with the quack medicine advertisements on the face of nature, it is strewn with destroyed paper collars and old hoop skirts, the two ugliest things in civilization. But the sham, and the fraud, and exasperation of wilted paper collars is at an end. The "44" collar, three-ply stamped cambric, keeps its gloss and stiffness of a respectability which accords with the finest, nattiest dress or business suit, for a week and more, only needing after each day's wear, to be wiped with a damp sponge to come out immaculate and gentlemanlike as ever. It is made entirely of cloth—three-ply, and one is good for a week's wear. And while they look as well as the best linen, they are sold for four cents, the cost of the best paper. "44" is the perfection of collars.—*Advertisement.*

The Jersey City Explosion.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC GIANT POWDER COMPANY, No. 61 PARK PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* was misinformed. It was not Giant Powder that exploded at the railroad tunnel, nor any other powder made or sold by this company.

—*Advertisement.* VARNEY & DOE, Agents.

A1 FURNITURE AUCTION SALE.—Every variety of furniture, and many fancy pieces suitable for holiday presents, will be sold at auction, commencing Tuesday morning, Dec. 1, at 10:30 o'clock, at the ware-rooms of G. L. Kelty & Co., No. 184 Fifth avenue, near Twenty-third street. Henry D. Miner, auctioneer.—*Advertisement.*

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat Requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will almost invariably give relief.

Her pretty teeth were pearly white
With SOZODONT;
Her breath was sweet as Summer's night
With SOZODONT;
And e'en her rosy gums were bright
With SOZODONT.

Atkinson's White Rose,
55 cents a bottle.
W. M. GILES & CO., Chemists,
No. 451 6th av., New-York.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy in casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway, protects each window and door of your house. You cannot afford to be without it.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway. Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Engraving, and Printing of every description.

All Who Suffer from Coughs and Colds will find relief in WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

For a First-class Dress or Business Hat go to the manufacturer, ESPENCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.,
Engravers, Printers, and Stationers.

MARRIED.

COLE—BURR.—On Wednesday evening, 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. D. Wells, D. D., EUGENE R. COLE to ANNA J., daughter of F. A. Burr, all of Brooklyn.

CAMP—COWPERTHWAIT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. Ives Budington, D. D., T. HENRY CAMP to ELLA, youngest daughter of S. N. Cowperthwait, all of Brooklyn.

DOD—VAN NESTE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, at Plainfield, N. J., by Rev. Theodore S. Brown, ROBERT DOD, of Newark, N. J., to LUCILLA R. VAN NESTE, of the former place.

EARLE—WELLS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., assisted by Rev. George L. Chase, of Faribault, Minn., HOWARD EARLE to ANNIE RICHARDSON, daughter of Dr. P. P. Wells, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

VERNON—WHITE.—At Philadelphia, on the 24th inst., by Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., THOMAS VERNON to MARY PEACE, daughter of the late Ambrose White.

DIED.

BAISLEY.—At the residence of her son-in-law, G. W. Haight, Mamaroneck, N. Y., ELIZABETH, widow of the late J. B. Baisley, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, Nov. 30, at the M. E. Church, at 10:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westchester, St. Peter's Church. Train will leave Grand Central Depot for Mamaroneck at 9 o'clock, where carriages will be in waiting.

BEALE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, 26th inst., JANE PROCTOR, wife of John C. Beale.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 365 Henry st., on Sunday, 29th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BENSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 26, 1874, after a protracted sickness, ANNIE M. WARNER, wife of George W. Benson, at her late residence, No. 419 Clinton av., Brooklyn.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 29th, at 2:45 o'clock P. M., at Dr. Duryea's Church, Classon av. A prior service by Dr. Dillar will be held at the house at 2 P. M. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Rhode Island papers please copy.

CARLISLE.—On Friday evening, 27th inst., at her residence, No. 2 West 47th st., MARY, relict of the late James Carlisle, in her 76th year.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

CALHOUN.—On Thursday, 26th inst., after a short illness, JOHN C. CALHOUN, in the 61st year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Collegiate Reformed Church, corner 48th st. and 5th av., on Monday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. A prior service for the relatives will be held at his late residence, No. 13 West 48th st., at 2:30 P. M.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty in His wisdom to call to his eternal home an upright business man, a friend to the poor, and a wise counselor of the wretched and needy;

Resolved, That in losing JOHN C. CALHOUN the "fancy goods and notion" trade of New-York sustain a loss that can scarcely be filled; that in losing him it has lost one of its founders, one of its wisest heads, and one of its strictest adherents to honor and honesty.

Resolved, That the "fancy goods and notion," trade as a unit, condoles with the widow and beloved children, and hopes that the God of all will temper their grief and console their hearts in this sad and great affliction.

H. J. Sayers & Co.	David, Morrison & Co.
E. A. Hastings.	Roberts, Smith & Co.
C. F. Van Blankensteyn.	Butler, Pitkin & Co.
Wm. H. Horstmann & Sons.	O. J. Munsell & Co.
Purdue & Price.	C. B. Rouss.
John Thompson & Co.	J. Johnson, Jr., & Co.
Whitfield, Powers & Co.	Tooker, Waring & Co.
Wm. H. Lyon & Co.	Cook, Valentine & Co.
J. B. Spelman & Sons.	Clinton E. Brush.
Noyes, White & Co.	Jas. Glassford & Sons.
Chapman, Smith & Brittin.	Ennis & Ketchum.
Howard, Sanger & Co.	Chas. Rogers & Co.

DAVIS.—On Friday, Nov. 27, 1874, after a lingering illness, CAROLINE OLIVIA, wife of Wm. H. Davis, and daughter of Abner and the late Jane Charlotte Halbert Davis.

Funeral on Sunday Nov. 29, at 12:30 P. M., from her late residence, No. 69 West 49th st.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

DENNETT.—At Westborough, Mass., on Thursday, Nov. 26, JOHN RICHARD DENNETT, in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral to-day, at Westborough, at 1 o'clock.

FRANCIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 26, 1874, HENRIETTA, widow of the late Emanuel Francis, in the 47th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles A. Lindsley, No. 77 Ralph av., on Sunday, Nov. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FOWLER.—In this City, on the 26th inst., WILLIAM FOWLER, of Elmira, son of Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Utica.

His friends and those of his family are invited to attend funeral services, without further notice, on Saturday, 10 A. M., at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th st., (Dr. Hall's.) Interment at Albany.

GOSMAN.—At Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1874, CATHERINE, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Gosman, D. D.

HERBERT.—MARY A. RANNEY, wife of Jasper K. Herbert, Brooklyn, Nov. 27.

Funeral from No. 270 Henry st., Sunday, 29th inst., 2 P. M.

HERRICK.—At Summit, N. J., Nov. 27, 1874, JOHN JAMES, eldest son of John V. B. and the late Amelia J. Herrick, aged 6 years.

Funeral services from the residence of his father, at Summit, on Monday, Nov. 30, at 12:30 o'clock.

HERZBERG.—At Berlin, Prussia, on Sunday morning, Nov. 1, 1874, CHARLES ERDMANN, only son of Erdmann and Mary W. Herzberg.

Remains sent to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

HOGAN.—In Washington, D. C., on the 25th inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, M. E. P. Gaines, Hon. WILLIAM HOGAN, in the 83d year of his age.

The funeral service was held in St. John's Church, Washington, on Friday. Interment in Trinity Cemetery on Saturday. Carriages will be waiting on the north-west corner of Broadway and 48th st. at 1 P. M.

LANDY.—On Thursday, Nov. 26, ELIZABETH J., wife of John L. Landy.

Funeral will take place from Calvary Chapel, on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MARSHALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Nov. 27, 1874, Mrs. JULIA M., widow of the late Rev. Joseph D. Marshall, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, John G. and George E., and of her son-in-law, Frank Squier, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 51 Bedford av., on Monday afternoon, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock.

McLAREN.—On Friday, Nov. 27, JOHN MCLAREN, in the 75th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PELL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, of disease of the heart, JAMES K. PELL, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th st., on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 10:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to East Chester for interment in the family vault.

PETTY.—At Rutherford Park, N. J., Nov. 25, at 6 P. M., ELIZABETH, widow of Ezekiel Petty, in her 84th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Rutherford Park, on Saturday, at 11 A. M. Train leaves Chambers st. at 10 A. M. Interment at Green-Wood.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

READ.—On Nov. 26, CATHARINE FRANCES GUINAN, widow of Robert Read, aged 74 years.

Funeral from her late residence, Belmont av., corner Monticello, Jersey City Heights, Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—At Sing Sing, on Thursday morning, Nov. 26, JAMES W. ROBINSON, in the 85th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Church, Sing Sing, Saturday, Nov. 28, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will meet the train that leaves Grand Central Depot at 11 A. M.

SHELDON.—At No. 39 West 128th st., Nov. 25, of diphtheria, EMMA BARTOW, aged 5 years, 10 months, and 25 days, daughter of Dr. H. Lawrance and Emma Bartow Sheldon.

Funeral service at Church Holy Trinity, 5th av., corner 125th st., on Saturday, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Green-Wood.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

THURMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, 27th inst., at No. 58 Greene av., MARY, wife of Charles Thurman, aged 57 years 2 months 16 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Oswego and Whitehall, N. Y., papers please copy.

VANDERVEER.—At Freehold, N. J., Nov. 26, LEMMA ANN, wife of John H. Vanderveer and daughter of the late Jacob Rapelye, of Newtown, Long Island.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence on Monday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY.—The Treasurer acknowledges the following sums received from Oct. 19 to Nov. 16, 1874:

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St. Barnabas House.—James S. Cox, $5; Charles T. Sanford, $50; Mrs. H. C. Jarrett, $10; Mrs. J. L. King, $5; Mrs. Marsh, $20; Miss C. E. Boardman, $10; Miss E. D. Nancrede, $10; Miss G. Wilkes, $20; Miss H. K. Wilkes, $20; A Birth-day Present, $25; Miss Coles, $5; Wm. Nancrede, $10; Mrs. Colden, $10; H. S., $5; W. A. Beach, $20; A. W. B., $10; J. C. T., $20; M. & H. Clarkson, $25; Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer, $5; Mrs. P. R. Bonnett, $5; W. S., $5; Miss Estelle Johnson, $5; John W. Mitchell, $2 50; C. G. Mitchell, $2 50; John B. Arthur, $5; John Schermerhorn, $20; per Rev. Dr. Eaton, $20; Trinity Chapel, (special, through offertory,) $25; Mrs. John Steward, $50.

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THE TIMES OF TO-MORROW, NOV. 29, WILL CONTAIN AN ORIGINAL ARTICLE, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS JOURNAL, BY THE GREAT AMERICAN HUMORIST,

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MARK TWAIN,
MARK TWAIN,
MARK TWAIN,
MARK TWAIN,
MARK TWAIN,
ENTITLED
SOCIABLE JIMMY.
SOCIABLE JIMMY.
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LARGEST RESPECTABLE CIRCULATION
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
IN NEW-YORK,
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
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Nov. 27, 1874.

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CONTENTS.

"On Some Evidences as to the Very Early Use of Iron," by ST. JOHN VINCENT DAY, C. E.; "Working Very Heavy Guns;" "The Real Reasons Why Castings in Iron are Accurate Copies of the Mould," by ROBERT MALLETT, C. E., F. R. S.; "American Rolling Mills," by A. L. Holley, Esq.; "The Manufacture of Caoutchouc and its Industrial Uses," by EUGENE PAVOUX; "Puzzolana, Natural and Artificial;" "Lighting Railway Carriages;" "The Colosseum of Rome;" "The Conditions of the Manufacture of Extra-Siliceous Pig Iron in the Blast Furnace;" "Forces due to Difference of Temperature;" "The Ventilation of Mont Cenis Tunnel—Its Application to Hoosac Tunnel," by CHARLES P. HARRIS, C. E., (Ill.); "The Ancient Work of the Coppersmith;" "Progress of the Iron and Steel Industries," by DAVID FORBES, F. R. S.; "The Storage of Water," by J. BAILEY DENTON, C. E.; "Report of Experiments upon Various American Building Stones," by Major Gen. Q. A. GILMORE; "The Nature of Property in Patents," by EDWARD E. QUIMBY; "Railway Girders for the Metre Gauge;" "Engineering Instruments of Aluminum," by S. V. CLEVENGER; Reports of Engineers' Societies; Iron and Steel Notes; Railway Notes; Engineering Structures; Ordnance and Naval Notes; Book Notices; Miscellaneous; Index to Volume.

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THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

PREHISTORIC MAN.

In no department of the field of science is there manifested at this time a higher degree of activity, and nowhere are the labors of investigators rewarded with results more interesting or curious, than in the domain of the anthropologists. It is not so very many years since it began first to be admitted that the existing races of men in Europe are by no means the first inhabitants of the continent they occupy, but that, at a period of incalculable—perhaps inconceivable—remoteness in the past, there were other human dwellers in the same valleys, on the same rivers, and by the same lake-sides, contemporaries of reindeers, bears, hyenas, and other quadrupeds of species long since extinct, and themselves but very little superior either intellectually or morally to the wild animals which surrounded them; who, after holding the country for a period of unknown duration, but certainly for centuries, and making some small but well-marked steps of progress toward a higher civilization, were swept away at length by causes which we cannot at present investigate, and dying, made no sign. But like all other men and animals, these primitive races left their bones behind them, to witness to later generations that they had been, and the works of their hands, rude and simple as these necessarily were, buried beneath the mud of lakes, or the alluvium of streams, or the rubbish of caves, have been preserved to our own time to tell us what they were capable of doing. It is not a little remarkable, considering the zeal and activity displayed by geologists during the first half of the present century in ferreting out the buried traces of extinct animal and vegetable life, that all the relics of the lost humanity of prehistoric antiquity should so long have escaped their notice, or should have been noticed by them only to be misinterpreted, and this fact is the more remarkable when we take into view the recently demonstrated abundance of such relics, and the wide extent of the earth's surface over which they are scattered. A few years ago a perfect human skull of the age of stone was a thing almost unknown. Now, dozens of such have been brought to light, and every new discovery seems to be more prolific than the last. The rude implements of industry and weapons of war used by those early races, their objects of personal adornment, the character of their cave or lake dwellings, the heaped up shells and splintered bones which form the accumulated relics of their daily repasts or their occasional revels, their artistic efforts, not always wholly contemptible, their amulets, and, finally, the peculiar condition in which their own osseous remains are sometimes found, have combined to throw a flood of light upon the habits of life, the habits of thought, the social, moral, and even the religious state of the peoples of whom they testify; so that in our day the history of prehistoric man, as a branch of natural, if not of chronological and statistical history, admits of being written with a minuteness as unexpected as it is surprising.

Excellent illustrations of the truth of these remarks may be found among the proceedings of the French Association for the Advancement of Science at its stated meeting held at Lille in August last. Such has been the prominence given to anthropological researches in France, that this body has organized a special section for the reception and discussion of papers relating to these subjects only. The most remarkable of the communications presented at the recent meeting was one by Dr. Prunières, on artificially perforated skulls and artificially wrought fragments of skulls, of the neolithic or more recent stone age, collected from the dolmens and caves of the Department of the Lozère, in the south of France. The specimens exhibited were very numerous, and among them were twelve entire skulls, in all of which perforations had been made, generally round in form, of different sizes, varying from that of a two franc to that of a five-franc piece. Some of these perforations were larger, one in particular of an oval shape, on the right side of the skull, measured horizontally thirteen centimetres and vertically ten centimetres in diameter. Along with these skulls were spread out upon the table, systematically arranged, a very large number of rounded fragments of skull bone, (called by Dr. Prunières *rondelles*, though not in all cases regularly round,) most of which were presumed to have been used as amulets. All these objects showed marks of the implements by which they had been brought into their present condition. The skulls had been perforated artificially, and the rondelles had been also evidently shaped by means of rude instruments in human hands. The truly remarkable fact, however, and the one which excited the most vivid interest, was that the perforated skulls had in many instances been perforated during the life-time of the individuals to whom they belonged. On this point the evidence was complete. The edges of the wounded bone had been cicatrized, and in general cicatrized many years before death. In one case, however, that of a skull from which had been removed a disk of bone of the size of a five-franc piece, inflammation had set in, and the patient or the victim had survived the operation less than a year.

It is a question of curious interest what could have been the motive of an operation so frequently practiced, though so painful, so difficult, moreover, among an ignorant people, with no instruments but such as could be fashioned rudely out of flint; to say nothing of the danger to the subject by which it must have been necessarily attended. The idea of an initiatory rite into some order or brotherhood, secular or religious, analogous to the rite of circumcision among the Israelites, naturally suggests itself; but this is rendered improbable by the fact that the perforations do not occur uniformly in the same part of the skull—no two, in fact, being quite similarly situated—but are found indifferently in the forehead, in the occiput, and in the lateral walls. It seems impossible to explain them, unless in a therapeutic sense, as a surgical remedy for some disease or pain of the head. To the savage imagination disease often presents itself, not as a morbid state of the organism, but as the trouble of the organism occasioned by a malignant intruder. Where such a belief exists we find no difficulty in understanding that to bore a hole in the skull of the sufferer may be regarded as offering a door of exit to the evil spirit which is the cause of his pain. Dr. Prunières cited examples from a recent publication in the *Medical Times* of a similar practice of trepanning prevailing at the present day among the savages of the South Sea Islands, for all sorts of troubles of the head, such as headaches, vertigos, neuralgias, &c., the implements used by them being no better than those possessed by the men of the neolithic age, and being generally fragments of broken glass. The view above suggested is the only one which can well account for the frequency of the operation, and for the want of uniformity as to the place of the perforation, and as to the quantity of bone removed. This view is further supported by the consideration that the operation seems to have been entirely irrespective of the age of the individual; the skull of a child of five years having shown a perforation of something like five centimetres (two inches) in diameter, which the infant patient must have perfectly survived, since the borders of the orifice give evidence of having been completely cicatrized without inflammation, so that the death at so early an age must have been occasioned by some other cause.

The question why these singular perforations were made being thus presumably settled, the next problem which presents itself is how were they accomplished. "Evidently," says Prunières, "by scraping—by scraping out the bone, layer after layer, down to the *dura mater*." It does not follow, nor was it necessary, that this process should be carried on over the entire surface of the bone removed, but certainly it must have taken place along a groove of some breadth which formed its border. This hypothesis is apparently confirmed by indications which the specimens themselves present, but which are more intelligible to direct examination than they can be made by description.

Besides the perforations in these skulls which had been demonstrably made during life, and probably for sanitary purposes, the same skulls presented others, and often several others, which had just as evidently been made after death. Few showed more than a single opening of the first character. One exceptional case was discovered, however, in which the living subject had submitted to trepanation three times, the operation having in neither instance drawn after it any injurious consequence. But of perforations effected after death there were invariably several in the same skull; and these seem to have been made by preference upon the borders of the opening produced by the original trepanation of the living individual, as is proved both by the examination of the skulls themselves, and by the presence of a cicatrized indentation in the border of most of the disks or rondelles separately found. All the disks of this kind are believed by Dr. Prunières to have been worn as amulets. Some have a central hole bored through them, through which to pass a suspending string; and one, of some size and of a rather trapezoidal form, had been notched deeply on its opposite sides and grooved on its surface, evidently to facilitate a similar suspension.

Though scraping seems to have been the invariable mode of operation during life, the post-mortem sections were often made by sawing. In preparing for the process, the scalp skin was removed by means of an instrument which has left the external surface of the bone covered with its scratches.

Though the rondelles which bear a mark of cicatrization upon one of their borders (and these are the most numerous) are regarded as amulets, the same character is not attributed to such as are not so distinguished. As to the intent of these, the theory of Dr. Prunières is curious. Such rondelles he found, in fact, in two instances, in the interior of skulls which, after having been trepanned during life, had lost much of their substance by perforations made after death. The rondelles had evidently been placed there at the time of final sepulture. The explanation which suggests itself to him for this—a view in which he is supported by Mr. Broca and others—is, that the contribution from a foreign skull is designed to repair in another world the damage which the individual has suffered by the spoliations practiced on him in this. These investigators, therefore, see in such otherwise inexplicable facts the evidence of a belief among the men of the neolithic age in the doctrines of the immortality of the soul and of the resurrection of the body.

But the question naturally presents itself, Why should the skulls which have lost a portion of their substance during life be selected by preference for further mutilation after death; and why should fragments of these possess a value as amulets which does not belong to those which their owners have succeeded in carrying to the end of life sound and whole? The answer must be that, for some reason which we cannot now certainly ascertain, the trepanned person was regarded as especially acceptable to the gods. Dr. Prunières hints that possibly insanity may have been one of the causes, or the principal cause, which led to the practice of this operation, since among savage peoples in all ages the insane have ever been esteemed the favorites of Heaven. Epilepsy may also have been a cause, for this is a disease which, from the highest antiquity, has been regarded with a kind of awe, such as led the Romans to call it the *morbus sacer*. Even the deliverance of a suffering individual from the power of a malevolent demon which had possessed and tortured him, by opening a window in his skull for the departure of the tormentor, may have invested him subsequently, in the imaginations of the multitude, with a sort of saintly character, and led them to attribute to his relics a preservative efficacy. Whatever may be the true explanation, however, the facts remain; and it is possible that new discoveries may hereafter throw additional light upon their character.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS BY THE SPECTROSCOPE.

Probably no discovery of modern times has been more prolific of valuable and varied results than that by which, through the spectroscope, optics has been made the handmaid of chemistry. The spectroscope has taught us the constitution of our own and of other suns, and has thrown much light upon that of the comets and the nebulæ. Upon the earth, it has enabled the chemist to detect the presence of any element, when in quantity too minute to afford the slightest perceptible reaction with the most delicate tests of the laboratory; and it has already been the means of bringing to light at least four new elements, of which the very existence had been previously unsuspected.

Thus far, however, the uses of the spectroscope in chemistry have been limited to qualitative determinations. It has served unerringly to indicate that an element is present in a substance under examination, when such is the case; but it has furnished, as yet, no means of ascertaining how much of it is present. The theory of the spectroscope is at present too generally known to require us here to explain in what manner its indications are made. It is sufficient to remark that every elementary substance observed, when in a state of incandescent vapor, through a prism, produces a visible spectrum different from that produced by any other; and that when the observation is made through a narrow linear aperture, as with the spectroscope, this spectrum is reduced to one or more slender lines of colored light. When several elements are present in mixture in the incandescent substance under examination, each will produce its own spectrum independently of the rest; but, as the lines are not coincident, the effect will be only to multiply the number of lines seen, while their positions in the field of view, as referred to a standard scale, will serve to identify the elements entering into the mixture. It will naturally be inferred that, when an element is present in great force, its lines will be more vivid than when it exists only as a trace; but beyond the mere fact of greater or less, nothing can be concluded from varying appearances like these.

The simplest means of vaporising substances for the purposes of spectroscopic observation, is to make them the electrodes of a powerful induction coil, and to pass between them the electric spark. An exceedingly minute portion of the substance of the electrode is vaporized and made incandescent by the discharge; and it is this, together with the highly-heated molecules of interposed air, which produces the light of the spark.

It is now eighteen months or more since Mr. Lockyer, of London, while engaged in conducting observations in this manner, made a discovery at once simple and important. He was employing as electrodes alloys of different metals in mixture in unequal proportions, and he observed that as these were gradually separated from each other, the spectral lines which at first for all the metals present extended quite across the field, broke at length in the middle for some and afterward for others, failing first for the metals least strongly represented, and so on in order. With further separation of the electrodes the broken lines continued to diminish in length, but still proportionately, till finally the shortest disappeared.

Mr. Lockyer became strongly impressed with the belief that we have here a means of making the spectroscope as useful, at least in certain cases, for quantitative determinations in chemistry, as it has been heretofore for qualitative. Its most immediate and important practical application seemed to be to the assaying of bullion for the uses of the Mint; and to this end a series of experiments was instituted by Mr. Roberts, chemist to the Royal Mint, under the direction of Mr. Lockyer, of which the results have not yet been made known. In the mean time, however, our own Mint has occupied itself with the same investigation, and an interesting paper in the journal of the Franklin Institute for October, by Mr. Alexander E. Outerbridge, Jr., by whom the experimental inquiry has been conducted, gives the conclusions to which it has thus far led.

The experiments were made at the University of Pennsylvania, with the apparatus belonging to the Department of Physics, in charge of Prof. G. F. Barker. The first important fact observed was that the spectral lines seen in the field seemed to be formed—the one half from the electrode on one side, and the other half from that on the other; so that, if these were of different metals, as copper and gold, for instance, the gold lines extended half across the field, and the copper lines half across also, and no further. These lines, of course, did not meet, being differently situated on the spectral scale. To turn this observation to practical account, electrodes were afterward introduced, prepared from alloys of gold and copper of different degrees of fineness. It the proportion of gold were considerably different in such electrodes, the gold lines would appear strong and bright for the half length on the side of the richest alloy, and faint throughout the other half. Also, when by gradually separating the electrodes, the bright and faint lines broke at the point of union, the faint lines retreated much more rapidly than the others, and finally disappeared altogether, these latter continuing to be still conspicuous.

Here was brought to light the principle on which a system of spectroscopic assay, if such should ever be found practicable, must depend. One of the electrodes must be formed of an alloy in which the proportions of the constituent metals are known, and the other constructed of metal from the mass to be assayed. If, for example, the standard electrode is of gold and copper nine-tenths fine, (that is, having one part of copper to nine of gold,) and the other, being of unknown constitution, exhibits brighter gold and feebler copper lines, we shall infer the fineness of the latter to be more than nine-tenths. If, again, in separating the electrodes, the gold lines of the standard should recede most rapidly, and the copper lines on the other side should also recede most rapidly, the evidence presented by the first appearance of the spectrum would be confirmed. Suppose, now, that we have a series of standards of varying fineness arranged in the circumference of a rotating disk, so that we may expeditiously substitute one for another, and that we oppose to the metal under assay a finer standard than before. If the appearances presented in the first experiment are reversed, we shall know that we have passed the fineness of the opposite electrode, and that the proportion of its constituent metals lies somewhere between those of the two standards used.

Were there no limit to the delicacy of this method, its facility of application is such that it could not fail soon to supersede every other mode of analysis for the assay of metals. Unfortunately, however, when two alloys approach each other very nearly in fineness, the differences of brightness of their spectral lines become too slight to be depended on as a test; and for a variation of only one or two one-thousandths in the fineness, it is scarcely appreciable. Hence we are not permitted to regard the problem of quantitative analysis by means of the spectroscope as being yet solved. The investigation is, however, in its infancy, and the history of science furnishes us with many examples in which a triumphant success has followed a beginning much less promising.

Mr. Outerbridge, who confesses his disappointment at the results of these experiments, is still evidently hopeful for the future; and in fact he has perhaps himself indicated one of the directions in which experiment may hereafter be better rewarded. It appears that much of the uncertainty of this method of analysis arises from the unequal volatility of the metals of the alloy. When gold is present with copper only to the extent of one-fourth or one-fifth of the whole, its spectrum is scarcely visible; while copper is sufficiently conspicuous, even though constituting only one one-hundredth part of the entire mass. Now, according to the experimental results of Mr. Cappel, cited by Mr. Outerbridge, obtained in operating upon metallic salts in solution vaporized between the poles of an induction coil, one four-thousandth of a milligramme of gold will show a spectrum; and there is no reason to believe that this spectrum will be any the less shown, though other metallic salts may be in the same solution. It is worth the attention of investigators whether, by dissolving a small portion of an alloy under examination in *aqua regia* and using the resultant salt, more satisfactory determinations may not be secured than have been reached by the method heretofore employed. This process could not be applicable with alloys containing silver, but if successful with copper and gold it would be an important step of progress in the right direction.

F. A. P. B.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE LATE GOV. CALDWELL.

In his message to the Legislature of North Carolina Gov. Curtis H. Brogden referred in the following terms to the late Tod R. Caldwell:

On the 11th of July last, amid the active duties of life, when such a sad and solemn event was entirely unexpected, our worthy and esteemed Governor, Tod R. Caldwell, was cut down in the midst of his labors and usefulness, in the full fruition of his earthly honors, and summoned to that world "from whose bourne no traveler returns." He died in the public service, in the town of Hillsboro, whither he had gone to attend to the interests of the State at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company. He was a man of noble and generous impulses, of unsullied virtue and stern integrity. His loss to the State was a great public calamity, and his name and memory will be long and affectionately cherished by his friends and countrymen. Ever faithful to the calls of duty, he passed through the numerous responsibilities and trials imposed upon him without a stain upon his integrity as a public servant, his honor as a man, or his character as a citizen. He was candid and conscientious, sincere, and just. He loved his State with the affection of a true son, and as his life was crowned with honors may his memory be crowned with fame. By the death of Gov. Caldwell the Constitution devolved on me, as Lieutenant Governor, the duties and responsibilities of the office of Governor. On the 12th of July, the day after the death of the Governor, I was notified of the fact by the Secretary of State, and requested to repair to the seat of government. On the 13th day of July the body of Gov. Caldwell reposed in state in the Senate Chamber. On the 14th of July, in the hall of the House of Representatives, at 12 o'clock, in the presence of a number of the people, the oaths of office were administered to me by Judge E. G. Reade, of the Supreme Court. I stated briefly on this occasion the views and principles by which I expected to be guided in the performance of the duties of his office. This change in the head of the Executive Department took place quietly, without parade or ostentation; and so accustomed are our people to governing themselves to the operation of the civil law, that on this occasion, as on former ones of a similar character, the Constitution and the law seemed to go forward naturally and execute themselves. The quiet manner in which this change was effected, though not at all surprising to us, manifested to other peoples who do not govern themselves the stability of our form of government, and the habitual submission of our people to Constitutional forms and provision.

FASHIONS OF THE DAY.

WHAT CAN AND WILL BE WORN.

There was a time, and that not long ago, when people were content with a simple trimming, and it was considered exceedingly stylish to wear a plain velvet garment trimmed with fur only. Times, however, have greatly changed, and such toilets as these are only worn by grandmothers. If a garment is not covered with jet, embroidery, and everything expensive, the wearer is not considered as having any claim to style. Yet, there must be a marked distinction between the costumes to be used for different occasions. For example, a morning dress should be made plain and of dark colors, with the outer garments generally open and flowing. The bonnet corresponding should be black and without flowers. For the second toilet one can view a rather wider field. A costume daintily trimmed with feathers will appear to the best advantage, for it will be the *cheval de bataille* of the coming season; it can be used on all occasions, its shape and trimmings making it available in all emergencies.

Cloths, cachemire de l'Inde, vigogne velvets, and the imitation of matelassé in wool, called damasquiné, will be all the rage; these will be combined with faille trimmings and bordered with feathers, either dyed or in their original colors. The colored ostrich feather will be used for cloths; the pheasant for silk matelassé; handsome, curled, black ostrich feathers are suitable for velvet garments; jet, with appliqué or passementerie, may also be used.

There is a new style of beading; it is in silver and steel. Silver beads are mixed with spangles. We have seen a beautiful specimen of this style on a dove-colored tunique entirely covered with cross-wise bands, beaded and spangled with silver. The space between each band was about two inches. This tunique (Princesse shaped) had a long flap falling over the right side of the skirt; the end of the sleeve gracefully taken up and draped over the shoulder in the style of a Roman cloak, leaving the flap to fall over the skirt. The corsage had a very short basque, trimmed with a wide band of black velvet. The skirt over which this tunique was worn was made of velvet, and was flounced and puffed. This costume requires a tall and slender figure; a short person should not attempt to wear it.

Tulle, spangled in all conceivable designs, will be very generally used this Winter.

A scarf, or rather three scarfs, of gauze, gracefully twisted around the skirt, fastening the latter tight across the hips, has quite a novel and Oriental appearance. The utmost discretion must be exercised in handling this article, as the slightest *gaucherie* in the placing of said scarfs will turn what is intended to be very unique into a most inelegant and graceless thing.

The combinations of different shades of silk will be as much in vogue as ever.

Special importance should be attached to the minor details of evening toilets. We will take occasion to mention here that, however perfect in make and choice of color a costume may be, its beauty is wholly lost if much taste is not displayed in the selection of the seemingly small and unimportant items which complete the costume; consequently there will be a great variety of fancy jewelry. The most popular is likely to be Norman jewelry, Rhine pebbles, Brittany crosses, sets of hardened wood, and jet. An altogether new style abroad is jet and precious stones combined; emeralds, rubies, garnets, and even diamonds are used in this manner, and nothing can be more elegant than the combination, the thousand facets of the dark stones throwing a sombre brilliancy which sets forth admirably the rays of the gems. We have examined a set comprising the bracelet, necklace, and ear-rings. It was made of jet and in the form of oak-leaves, with a sapphire in the centre of each leaf, cut in the shape of a small acorn. Nothing more elegant could be found to show to advantage a fair complexion.

We must not neglect to allude to the bag and belt, which add so much to the charm of the present style of dress. While we are treating of the details of a toilet, we may describe the two latest fichus made. They are in the Charlotte Corday style. One is of white crape lisse, and is surrounded with two folds of the same material; it is slightly draped in the centre and at the back, and then fastened at the top; the two ends are crossed over the breast, and secured by two black velvet bows. The second fichu is of tissu Pénélope; it is trimmed with insertion and lace appliqué; there are crape lisse folds beneath the lace. This last article may be made in all colors. We have seen them of Spanish lace, arranged in a similar manner, and glittering with jet, either white or black, or steel beads; where the fichu is made of these materials, the bows should be of colored ribbons. Ribbons matching are used for the hair. A toilet may be completely transformed by the use of one of these fichus. Another improvement can be made by adding undersleeves of crape lisse; they may be either covered with beaded lace or trimmed with ribbon bows. Throat trimmings, made of either gray, white, or black feathers, intermingled with lace, and black, white, or colored foulard folds, are very elegant and becoming.

Neck-ties, also, form quite a conspicuous part of the toilet; they can be of infinite variety, and they enhance considerably the simplest costumes. The latest novelty in this line is made of white crape lisse, and trimmed at the ends with small folds. The effect of this tie, when it surrounds a crape lisse ruche, with double folds, is beautiful to the eye. A pretty neck-tie is made of muslin and Valenciennes lace; another of batiste and Irish guipure lace; they may also be made of silk, the ends of which are embroidered or finished with lace; these, however, are not as new in style.

Gloves are one of the most important features of a lady's toilet. We call especial attention to this fact. The most expensive gloves will always prove to be the most economical, as they clean much better and do not rip. A very new make of glove is the Isabeau. It is of black chevreau, stitched and worked in colors, with bordered chevreau gauntlets, worked in the same manner. The color of the embroidery either matches the dress, the bonnet, the ribbon bows, or the neck-tie. These gloves can be obtained of the leading houses worked with white, lilac, brown, olive-green, marine-blue, black, and red. For evening wear the handsomest are six-button, straw-color or pearl-gray chevreau Médicis; these are made similar to the gants de Saxe, which are fastened at the wrists by two buttons only. The Zéphyr glove is excellent for morning wear. It is made of a fine woolen texture with velvet gauntlets, and is used with as many as six buttons.

An evening or reception dress of blue faille may be thus arranged: The style is Princesse, with a plait down the back, and gathered up at the sides, over the hips. A scarf is taken around the front, and forms an apron; it is finished at the top and bottom with double folds of straw-colored silk; between these folds are lengthwise shirrs of tulle and gauze, intermixed; this scarf is taken up from the left side to the right, and terminates in long loops and ends, which are fastened to the waist; a bunch of mixed flowers is placed on these tops; a long spray falls from under the loops across the whole back of the skirt and terminates at the left side in a large bunch, which is secured to the scarf. The train has three puffings of straw-colored silk, with black lace beneath it. The underskirt is of a darker shade, and made of blue velvet. The low-necked corsage is trimmed in the same manner as the train, with straw-colored silk and black lace.

A very suitable combination for a dinner dress, is gray silk, with blue gauze, or striped blue and gray gauze; if the latter, the blue should predominate. The train skirt is of gray silk, trimmed with three plaited flounces of blue gauze; the front of the skirt has also three flounces of gauze; at each side of the skirt is a silk puffed piece, with folds of blue gauze placed diagonally; toward the front of this trimming is placed a small heading; the front and back trimming are divided by the puffing. There is a very long gauze second skirt, opening in front and showing the apron; it is entirely trimmed with length-wise folds of gauze, bordered with a puffing and heading corresponding with the side trimming; below is a fringe. The apron is finished in a similar manner. The waist is made of gray silk, covered with gauze, the basque is open at the back, and forms two points, which are trimmed with fringe; a drapery of bias gauze is closely plaited and trims the waist in the form of a bretelle; this is also crossed by folds of blue gauze placed diagonally. The sleeves have these puffs at the back, and are finished at the waist with a wide plaited ruffle of gauze, above which is a silk puffing with heading.

The hair is arranged with this toilet in the following manner: It is dressed very high, with puffs inclining toward the back; under these puffs a small roll is placed crosswise; the sides are combed up and waved; two small curls fall over the forehead; two long curls hang from the back, and are tied together with a blue bow.

A visiting costume may be composed of a veste-cuirasse, which is entirely beaded with jet. A fichu of crêpe de chine is fastened over the chest. The sleeves are finished at the wrists with a ruffle of a lighter shade, above which are placed three folds, two of which are of a darker shade, the lighter one forming the centre; between the ruffle and the folds there is a piece of twisted crape. There is a second skirt at the back of this dress; it is taken up and trimmed around with a bias band of velvet, inside of which is a row of satin-covered buttons. The underskirt is trimmed up the sides with diagonal folds in the two shades, alternating; the front is shirred; over it are placed three scarfs, in the darker shade; these are draped, and joined in the middle by ribbon bows of the lighter shade; at the bottom of the skirt is a plaited flounce, which is secured at the top and bottom. The hat corresponding is Frondeur shape, and is trimmed with ribbons and feathers in shades to correspond with the dress; a small bunch of pink roses is placed in the hair, on the left side, where the hat is taken up.

Another charming visiting dress is composed of a wine-colored silk skirt, finished with a deep vertical plaited flounce, surmounted by a puffed and plaited piece with heading; this piece falls slightly over the flounce. The polonaise is either made of wine or plum-colored Sicilienne, the front being entirely trimmed with bands of silk velvet in the same shade, placed diagonally. The back of the waist is also trimmed in this manner, but the back breadths are simply finished at the bottom with a band of velvet, this band extending also up the front; in addition to this there is a cock's feather trimming bordering the polonaise and extending up the front, trimming the neck and dividing the velvet cuff of the sleeve in the centre. The sleeves have three lengthwise bands of velvet. Matching this costume is a bonnet with a velvet brim; it is trimmed with velvet and faille loops, and has a silk twist, and a bunch of black or colored feathers to correspond with the remainder of the costume.

A pretty robe de chambre can be made of either light blue cachemire or silk. It is Princesse form and bordered with a very wide white silk quilted trimming. The sleeves should be large and flowing, cut square at the bottom, and then finished with quilted silk revers, which are arranged by simply turning over the sleeves, which are lined with white quilted silk. Under these large sleeves are tight ones, finished at the wrist with a small revers of white quilted silk. The neck is trimmed with a blue ruching lined with white. The appropriate head-dress is a small cap of white guipure, forming a point in front, and square at the back. At the top of the cap is a blue bow.

JAMES LICK'S ESTATE.

THE GREATER PORTION SOLD FOR NEARLY TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—MUNIFICENT GIFTS TO THE CITIZENS OF CALIFORNIA.

From the San Francisco Alta, Nov. 18.

The greater part of the real estate of James Lick, deeded for the benefit of the people of California to T. H. Selby and others, Trustees, was sold yesterday for the aggregate amount of $1,999,385. The payment is to be made in five equal sums, the first in cash down, the others at intervals of one year, bearing eight per cent. interest. Santa Catalina Island, containing 45,000 acres, was withheld because important discoveries of mineral wealth are expected or hoped for there soon. The Felis Rancho, in Los Angeles County, was withdrawn because the precise quantity of land belonging to Mr. Lick had not been determined. The sale of two lots in San José was prohibited by injunction. Everything else went under the hammer; but the Trustees, who had reserved the privilege of confirming the sales, will not confirm that of the Lick House, which was bid off for $920,000. They had been offered more for it at private sale. The lot on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, fronting 195 feet on each street, brought $395,000, equivalent to $1,000 per foot of frontage on each street. The prices generally obtained are considered good, especially those for lots in the vicinity of North Beach. The aggregate, however, does not reach to the expectations of many who said the estate was worth $4,000,000. The amounts to be obtained from the property withheld cannot be calculated with any certainty. The following is a list of the specific donations in the deed of trust, viz.:

Sierra Nevada Observatory	$700,000
School of Mechanical Arts	300,000
Sacramento Art Monument	250,000
San Francisco Art Monument	150,000
San Francisco Free Baths	150,000
San Francisco Old Ladies' Home	100,000
San Francisco Protestant Orphan Asylum	25,000
San José Orphan Asylum	25,000
Ladies' Protection and Relief Society	25,000
Mechanics' Institute Library	10,000
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals	10,000
For monuments to deceased relatives	20,000
For cash gifts to relatives	21,000
Total	$1,776,000

The surplus is to be equally divided between the Academy of Sciences and the Society of California Pioneers, and each may get $200,000 or $300,000 in addition to their lots, worth $75,000 or $80,000 each, given to them by a prior deed. The last payment for the sales made yesterday—and we presume the same terms will be granted on the property to be sold hereafter—will be made in November, 1878, and the unpaid purchase money, decreasing $400,000 annually and averaging $800,000 on interest, will bring in a total of $256,000 interest in the four years. A small part of this will be required to cover the expenses of management. The deed says:

> Said parties of the second part shall provide said sum of $700,000, and apply the same to the erection of said telescope and observatory, and the adornment and improvement of the grounds selected for a site, as rapidly as judicious management will permit. * * * Said baths to be erected as soon as practicable to raise the money, after the money has been provided to erect said telescope.

This language implies that the first money received must be set apart for the observatory and the next for the baths. But the observatory appropriation will take all the first installment, and with the baths all the second, payable in 1875, so that none of the gifts can be received until two years or more hence. Much of the observatory money cannot be used immediately, and, we presume, will be made to draw interest. There is nothing, save the order in which the gifts are mentioned in the deed, except the language above quoted, to indicate the order of time in the payment of the other specific donations. The order of mention of the different beneficiaries, after the observatory and baths, is as follows: 1st, San Francisco Orphan Asylum; 2d, San José Orphan Asylum; 3d, Ladies' Protection and Relief Association; 4th, Mechanics' Institute Library; 5th, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; 6th, Monuments to relatives; 7th, Old Ladies' Home; 8th, San Francisco Art Monument; 9th, State Capital Art Monument; 10th, School of Mechanic Arts, and 11th, gifts to Mr. Lick's relatives. The money donations numbered from one to eight in the preceding sentence will be paid or ready in November, 1876, and the others in 1877; and the scientists and pioneers will come in for their share in 1878. This arrangement of the donations and calculation about the time of payment are based on what appears to us to be the plain meaning of the language of the deed.

"PATENT BUTTER."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal: "Passing some days since along the Rue du Pont Neuf, I was pushed by a crowd staring into the windows of what appeared to me a great butter-shop, from the foot pavement to the carriage road. I noticed on the shop front various inscriptions, such as 'More wholesome than butter,' 'Less than half the price,' 'Goes twice as far.' My curiosity to know what this wonderful product might be was very transient. I supposed the flaring announcements to be some kind of ingenious charlatanism, and thought no more about them. But subsequently I have read, not only in flaming advertisements, but in those much more highly-paid invitations to the public to spend money, elegantly written articles called *reclames*, an announcement that a discovery had been made of a substance which has not only all the good qualities of butter, but is devoid of the bad ones. It is never rancid or indigestible; and, instead of keeping good for only a few days, will last sweet for a twelvemonth. Had I only seen the shop, I should never have gone into it, and, had I only seen the advertisement, I should not have been a customer of the shop. But, chance having called my attention to both, I went, notwithstanding a deeply-rooted prejudice against scientific substitutes for staple articles of food, to No. 25 Rue du Pont Neuf, and invested a franc and a quarter in the purchase of a pound of butter which is warranted not butter. There was still in front of the shop a crowd such as I had before noticed, but there were no customers inside. A comely damsel, who certainly did not suspect that I came as a suspicious critic, served me with what I asked for, and at the same time thrust into my hand a prospectus showing that the patented and mysterious substance, though hitherto it has made little noise in the world, has obtained medals at universal exhibitions. Why, since the invention is protected by a patent, should not the patentees tell the world what their product is made of? I can only suggest that if people knew what it was, perhaps nobody would eat it. I have eaten of it, sparingly, cautiously, and I can certify that it is not bad. In color and appearance it is precisely like butter. The taste has not that 'high celestial flavor' of the best butter I have known; but it is better than the average of what one gets. Nobody, not told, would suspect it not to be butter when spread upon a slice of bread. Whether the puff asserting it to be 'more wholesome than butter' be true, I cannot say, because, distrustfully, I have only taken very little, and I think of the Italian proverb *Ve ne accorgerete domani*. But the stuff, whatever it may be, is too good to be wasted in a household, and is worthy of scientific investigation. The *Octroi* of Paris requires the patentee, who, it seems, has 400 workmen somewhere in the country, to pay the same duty upon his grease as is exacted for butter. There is a splendid opportunity now for servants addicted to *anse de panier*, as nine out of ten French servants are, to cheat their mistresses. They may safely put down butter in the housekeeping books at three francs the pound, and get the wonderful counterfeit at one franc and twenty-five centimes. I remember that some years ago a shop was opened in the Rue Cadet which sold as better than wine an artificial product in which it was admitted there was not a drop of the juice of the grape. Notwithstanding this frank avowal the Police shut up the establishment as being calculated to deceive the public. The artificial butter has not hitherto been molested, and I do not see why it should be. Let it make its way by its own merits, of which I only speak tentatively."

WEDDING IN SAN FRANCISCO.

MARRIAGE OF A YOUNG LAWYER TO THE DAUGHTER OF A NEVADA MILLIONAIRE.

The San Francisco papers of Nov. 20 come filled full of extravagant details of the ceremonies attending the marriage of a daughter of William Sharon, one of the wealthiest men in Nevada, to Frank G. Newlands, a young lawyer in San Francisco. The most quiet account is that furnished by the San Francisco *Call*, and this much condensed, and deprived of many of its superabundant adjectives, is reproduced below:

Every one looked forward to the event, and last night every one who had the good fortune to be invited went. Invitations to the number of 1,500 were issued; but as many saw fit to include others in their invitation, the crowd last night far exceeded that number. At the lowest estimate, two thousand people passed the door of Mr. Sharon's house last evening. At exactly 8:15 o'clock the orchestra struck up the wedding march, and the bridal party marched into the large drawing-room, on the left of the main entrance. At the head of the drawing-room, and under a bower of white roses and camellias which had been erected, stood Right Rev. Archbishop Alemany, assisted by two priests, one of whom is a brother of Mrs. Sharon, the bride's mother. Mr. Newlands was waited upon by his brother, Dr. Newlands, United States Surgeon, lately stationed at the Presidio. The bride entered, leaning on the arm of her father. In the drawing-room about seventy-five people were assembled—thirty of whom were relatives of the family, and the others the most intimate friends of the bride and groom. The bride had no bridesmaids. Her dress was a marvel of taste and richness—white satin, en train; overskirt of point lace; illusion veil, very long; orange blossoms; heart-shaped corsage and wreath of orange blossoms. The ceremony occupied but twenty minutes, and Mr. and Mrs. Newlands, after receiving the congratulations of their immediate friends, took their places under the bower, and the drawing-room doors were opened for the admission of the guests. The crowd around the entrance was so dense that it required the aid of half a dozen policemen to keep a passage clear for the guests to enter the house. The lower door nearest to Powell street remained open during the evening, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen who did not receive the usual invitations availed themselves of the hospitality of the host. A policeman was stationed at the door, and all well-attired persons were admitted and allowed to inspect the arrangements. From 8:45 till after 10 o'clock, Sutter street was lined with carriages waiting their turn to draw up to the door of the Sharon House. Over 800 carriages drove up. At 10 o'clock the scene within the house was simply fairy-like. No such gathering was ever witnessed in this city before. No decorations on so grand a scale were ever known in California. The drawing-room was one mass of flowers. The sides of the room and the pillars between the rooms were festooned with the most fragrant and rarest of flowers and vines. Above all in beauty and exquisite taste was the bridal bower, at the east end of the room, in which stood the happy, newly-made man and wife, and most gracefully bore the honors, and returned the good wishes of their legion of friends. It was made of orange blossoms and exquisite buds, relieved by bouquets and roses, camellias, heliotrope, mignonette, bouvardias, geraniums, and tuberoses. The back of the bower was one mass of flowers, a grand profusion of all the lovely and fragrant blooms that grow in sunny California—not made in a florist's stiff mold, but as if loving hands and friendly touch had dictated the placing of each blossom and flower.

The guests consisted of every one who moves in California's best society. Friends, too, from Nevada were there; friends who, appreciating the worth and talents of the happy bride's father, had lent their influence to place in his hands the Senatorial honors of Nevada.

Frank G. Newlands, the happy husband, is a young lawyer in this city, well known in society, and prominent, notwithstanding his youth, at the bar. Rumor has, in addition to the many other reports, spread the fact that he will be appointed legal counsel to the Bank of California, which position is considered to be worth at least $25,000 per annum. This, in addition to the legal work required by the different mining companies under the control of his father-in-law, will keep him busy during his spare hours.

The presents were displayed in the bride's rooms, upon the second floor. The room was filled with heavy pieces of silver. Mr. Ralston's present attracted most attention, being a huge flower-stand of oxydized silver. Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood's present was a large silver punch-bowl. Mrs. Thomas Brown's a set of gold butter plates.

The banquet was grand beyond description. Five rooms were occupied by the tables.

During the season the Sharon mansion will be the scene of a series of receptions, which will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Newlands. Judging from the party last night they promise to be most brilliant and attractive gatherings.

Among the ladies present were the following-named: Mrs. William C. Ralston, Mrs. James Otis, Mrs. Thomas Benn, Mrs. Milton S. Latham, Mrs. Maurice Dore, Miss Dore, Mrs. William Burling, Miss Fannie Washington, Mrs. Col. Weller, Miss Lou Weller, Miss Ella Bigley, Miss Crockett, Mrs. J. B. Crockett, Miss M. Banks, Miss Brooks, Miss Nellie Smith, Miss Q. Smith, Miss Annie Smith, Miss Georgie Smith, Miss Hughes, Misses Walkingshaw, Misses Colton, Miss Gertie Buckley, Miss P. King, Miss Carrie Mills, Miss Woodward, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Fred. MacCrellish, Mrs. Dr. Bucknell, Mrs. Howard B. Coit, Mrs. E. L. Sullivan, Miss Sullivan, Miss G. Nolan, Mrs. Senator Cole, Mrs. Joseph Spier, Miss D. Spier, Mrs. J. B. Haggin, Mrs. Lloyd Tevis, Mrs. D. D. Colton.

The following-named gentlemen were present: Mayor Otis, W. C. Ralston, Mr. Mills, J. B. Haggin, Gen. D. D. Colton, Col. W. H. L. Barnes, Eugene Casserly, William Norris, Ex-Gov. Leland Stanford, Ex-Mayor Alvord, C. N. Felton, Thomas Brown, M. S. Latham, H. H. Newhall, Lloyd Tevis, Senator Hager, Ex-Mayor Thomas H. Selby, Eugene L. Sullivan, Dr. Bucknell, United States Senator John P. Jones, R. C. Christmas, Judge J. B. Crockett, John Crockett, Carter Tevis, ex-Mayor McCoppin, Gen. Brooks, United States Army; Major Gen. Schofield, Joseph Barron, Judge Wheeler, Hall McAllister, Judge Ogden Hoffman, Cutler McAllister, Capt. Moore, Henry Barroilhet, Samuel Wilson, Russell Wilson, Thomas Bell, William Silem, Archbishop Alemany, Father H. P. Gallagher, Father Mora, Maurice Dore, Ex-Senator C. Cole, Lieut. Mitchler, United States Army; Robert Crockett, United States Commissioner; Henry Chauncey, Thomas R. Talcott, of New York.

The young couple will make their home in the family mansion, where six apartments have been elaborately furnished at an expense which that knowing old creature, Dame Rumor, has fixed at $10,000. But this is merely a temporary arrangement. The billionaire father has planned, and expects to be the choice of the people of Nevada, to represent, in part, that State in the Senate of the United States of America. This will necessitate his residence in the City of Washington, and when he shall have wrapped the toga about him and sought to conquer by his eloquence a distinction equal to that which his wealth has brought him, the family, consisting of Mrs. Sharon and the sister and brother of the bride, will depart for an extended European tour, leaving the just-united couple to maintain the dignity and dispense the hospitalities of the Sharon mansion. Thus is it ever: the calls of State are louder than the demands of the household, and the happy family must be broken up that its head may have an opportunity to devote himself to the care of that Commonwealth the wealth of which he so largely represents.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND SOUTHERN SCHOOLS.

In his message to the Legislature of North Carolina, Gov. Brogden said that at this time there appeared to be but two impediments to a vigorous system of common schools in that State, and these he described as follows:

First, our comparative poverty as a people; and, secondly, the so-called Civil Rights bill. The first impediment or difficulty could be surmounted, for out of their little, our people would consider it sound economy as well as commendable philanthrophy, to spare something for general education, and our common school system would rise slowly but surely, as it did from 1840 to 1860, into great and increasing usefulness. But a law passed by Congress requiring the two races to be mixed in the public schools of this State, would, in all probability, result in the closing of these schools in North Carolina. Indeed, the mere pendency of such a law before Congress, with the prospect of its passage, would go very far to depress, if not to destroy, the common schools in this State. I indulge in no comments upon the Civil Rights bill, but simply give expression to the views and feelings of the great body of our people. Our State Constitution makes no discrimination against the colored race. There is no law in this State forbidding colored children from attending any of our public schools. By general consent, and by the erection of separate school-houses for the two races, they have been wisely separated from each other, and our people would regard any change in this respect as injurious to both races, and as calculated to sap the foundation of the public schools. I commend the whole subject of education, gentlemen, to your consideration. There is no other subject likely to engage your attention which surpasses it in importance, and I trust that in this department of legislative labor, as in others, your action may be such as to benefit the people and redound to the general welfare.

A HINDOO FUNERAL.

A STRANGE PICTURE OF INDIAN CUSTOMS.

The London *Times* of Nov. 14 prints the following extract from the letter of Lieut. C. E. Yate, Assistant Political Agent, Bombay Staff Corps, relative to the death of the Maharana of Oodeypoor:

THE RESIDENCY, OODEYPOOR, RAJPOOTANA, }
Oct. 12, 1874. }

I would have written before if I could have found time, but I have been in such a continual state of excitement lately that it was impossible. I wrote to you last just after my arrival from Erinpoora, on the 3d, and forgot whether I mentioned to you that the Maharana was dangerously ill. He had been so for some time, and I am sorry to say that just when every one began to think there was a chance of his recovery, he had another attack and died most suddenly two days ago. On the 4th inst. Dr. Macdowall arrived here from Neemuch, (eighty miles off,) to consult with Dr. Burr here about the Maharana, for they had hopes of his ultimate recovery, though very slight ones. On the 7th he was much better, but at 10 o'clock at night the doctors were sent for, as the Maharana was in great pain. They returned to us very shortly to say that it was all over, and that they had left him dying; another abscess had burst in the liver, and the shock had been too much. Col. Wright, the political agent here, and I at once buckled on our revolvers, and, jumping into the carriage, drove off to the palace as hard as we could go. The Maharana had died just a minute or two before our arrival, without naming any successor. He had no children of his own, and he had always refused to adopt, as is customary according to Hindoo law. He left two uncles, both of whom were at deadly enmity with each other, and we were afraid that there would be a row between them for the succession; however, luckily everything went off quietly. Each of these uncles, I must tell you, had been accused of having bewitched the Maharana, and the row was just coming to a crisis when the latter died. One uncle at the time was living in a garden next to the Residency, where he had come for refuge and the protection of the political agent. Three days before his death the Maharana was weighed against gold, he in one scale and gold mohurs in the other. This enormous sum, about a lac and a half, (150,000 rupees,) was to be distributed among the Brahmins; consequently, the city was crammed full of these people, who had come from miles round to participate in the spoil. I saw myself no less than 30,000 of them fed in the palace a few days ago, and after the feast was over a piece of gold to the value of between three and four rupees was given to each as they went out of the palace gates; that is how the numbers were ascertained. Well, to return to the subject, Col. Wright and I, after hearing of the Maharana's death, went down again to the waiting-hall below. We found that all Col. Wright's orders had been carried out. The Zenana doors were locked, and everything was comparatively quiet. The entire Government, of course, lapsed into Col. Wright's hands, and he is at present the *de facto* ruler of the country. The excitement, which was great at first, gradually got less, and about two o'clock in the morning it was all pretty quiet. We lay down in our clothes, and took a short nap, but neither of us had any sleep. I do not think the women of the Zenana got news of the Maharana's death for some time, and did not show their grief till early morning. Just at dawn we were startled by a fearful wail from the Zenana, which contains, I am told, 500 women, so you can fancy what a row all these wailing together could make. Their cry was taken up by all the people in the palace, and went on, I may say, almost without intermission for some three hours, till the body was carried off to the place of cremation. Troops of women came in from the city, all wailing and crying in chorus. These all passed through the palace into the Zenana to add their lamentations to those of its inmates, and as day broke the preparations for the funeral went on and the crowd began to get thicker and thicker. At this time the women in the Zenana began to get most violent. The two wives and the favorite concubine of the Maharana made most determined efforts to break through the doors, and doubtless they would have succeeded in getting out had not Col. Wright taken the precaution of having them locked in in time. I had possession of the key all the time. They wanted to be allowed to commit 'suttee,' and to be burnt along with the Maharana, and sent message after message to Col. Wright begging to be let out. Their efforts to get out were so determined that Col. Wright at last posted the two chief nobles of the State at the doors, and told them that he would hold them personally responsible that no one got out. It is a rule here that if a woman gets out of the Zenana and shows her face she is either obliged to become a "suttee" and be burned, or else to commit suicide. At last the Maharana's mother sent a message to Col. Wright begging that as none of the others were allowed to become suttee she might have permission to do so, as no Maharana of Oodeypoor had ever died alone, and it would be a disgrace if her son was to do so. All the time great preparations were going on for the funeral procession. The noise was tremendous; in addition to the wailing of some 1,000 women in the Zenana, all the men were howling and beating their breasts. They brought a lot of jewels on the tray to the Colonel which were to be put upon the corpse; a pair of ear-rings, a beautiful necklace, and an anklet were to be burnt with the body. The rest were to be brought back. The Colonel's permission was also asked to take 5,000 rupees out of the treasury for distribution along the road. About 9 o'clock in the morning a lot of Brahmins arrived and went up into the Palace, and shortly after the body was brought down, dressed up in full Court costume and bedecked with jewels. It was placed in a sort of sedan chair in a sitting position, covered with a canopy of crimson and gold, and thus borne on the shoulders of a lot of Brahmins. The procession was formed and went off, first a guard of Rajpoots, then men carrying the 5,000 rupees, then another guard, then some twenty or thirty torchbearers with lighted torches, then some men with lighted candles, then a whole crowd of Brahmins, in the midst of which was the body borne aloft on their shoulders. Some of them sprinkled the body with rose-leaves and flowers, others carried palm branches, two others, one on each side, waved long yak tails about to keep off the flies, just as would have been done had the Maharana been alive; then came the emblem of Royalty, the Hindoo "Sooruj," or sun, the red umbrella, and other paraphernalia. The wailing as soon as the body was brought out in sight of the crowd was tremendous. The place of cremation where all the royal tombs are is a place some two miles outside the city walls. The whole populace followed the body there, and as soon as the ceremony was over every man was clean shaved—beard, whiskers, mustache, and even the hair of the head. All Rajpoots wear very long flowing whiskers, which they are in the habit of winding round their ears, and it must have been a great grief to many a man to cut them off. There is not a man in the country now with any hair on his face, and it gives them the funniest appearance possible. I did not know many of the officials when I first saw them. It was all certainly a most extraordinary sight, and one that I may never see again. The Maharana of Oodeypoor is the head of all the Hindoos in India, the direct descendant of their great Rama, and traces his descent for more than 1,500 years back. I forget the exact date at the present moment. After the procession had started the Zenana women became more quiet; one or two threatened to throw themselves from a high window, to the great terror of some of the chief nobles, who begged the Colonel to pitch tents and awnings under the window to break their fall—a request the Colonel refused, of course, as it would only have tempted them to do it at once, whereas the hard stones did not look inviting.

On Oct. 14 Lieut. Yate writes: "Yesterday eight of the principal sirdars or nobles of the State came to Col. Wright with a request from the Queen mother that Sohung Sing, the uncle of the late Maharana, and others might be arrested and imprisoned in the palace dungeons, as he had killed the Maharana by witchcraft, incantations, &c. It seems hardly credible that in the present day charges of that sort should be seriously brought forward, but it shows what queer people these Rajpoots are to deal with. The intention of the Queen mother, if she could get Sohun Sing and his confrères in the palace is to starve them to death before the expiry of the twelve days of mourning. Had Col. Wright not been here on the spot, it is allowed by all that there would have been no end of bloodshed. All these men accused of witchcraft would have been killed, and several suttees would have taken place to a certainty, and in all probability there would have been a regular disturbance and free fight. As it was, Pusma Sale, one of the men accused of witchcraft, was attacked on the way to the funeral, and only just escaped with his life. Col. Wright had that morning let him out of prison, and I fancy the old mother, enraged at his escape from her claws, instigated the assassination. The old lady starved herself for four days after her son's death, but then came round, as she found it harder to die than she expected—a most unfortunate thing for the community at large. All the sirdars want now to be allowed to spend seven lacs of rupees (£70,000) in alms-giving, &c., and propose to give the rupees to every Brahmin, man, woman, or child who will come to take them. They say 'that was the sum spent when the late Maharana's predecessor died, and even more ought to be spent now to make up for the slur cast on the Maharana's name by Col. Wright having prevented the performance of the sacred rite of suttee.'"

A HOTEL WITH FOUR NUMBER SIXTEENS.

Among those who went down to San Francisco from Sacramento, says the *Union*, to attend the race was Dave D. It was with great difficulty that he obtained a room Saturday evening, all the large hotels being crowded, but finally he secured one in an establishment on Third street, and then went with some other Sacramentans to the theatre, &c., returning to the hotel at a pretty late hour. Ascending to his room, he opened the door and entered, but to his surprise found a woman in possession before him. She didn't seem to be very much pleased, judging from the manner in which she yelled "Murder! Police! Landlor-r-r-d!" &c. Dave endeavored to explain, but she didn't want any explanation, and persisted in shouting vigorously, "Landlord, there's a man in my room! Help! Murder!" Occupants of other rooms began to make their appearance, and Dave, not relishing the idea of answering too many questions, rushed to the office of the hotel, and in language more emphatic than polite inquired of the clerk what in San Francisco he meant by putting another person in his room. The clerk, who was of the Teutonic persuasion, responded that he had not done so, and inquired what room was meant. "What room!" roared Dave; "why, No. 16, that I engaged hours ago, and where there's a woman charging around as wild as a lunatic." "Oh!" ejaculated the clerk, explanatorily, "der is four No. 16's in dis house."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.

Hours of service on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach in the morning and evening, and Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., in the afternoon.

Popular organ concert on Wednesday at 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR,
57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.
Rev. JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.

SUNDAY MORNING at 11—"The Permanent Satisfactions of Life."

EVENING at 7:45—"A Lost Soul."

"For the Son of Man is come to save that which was lost." "If any man's work shall be burned he shall suffer loss, but he himself shall be saved; yet, so as by fire."

A SPIRITUAL TEST EXHIBITION WILL BE given at No. 1,195 Broadway, near 29th st., Sunday evening, commencing at 7:45 o'clock, by Mrs. Mary E. Suydam, the test medium, who handles live coals of fire and puts them in her mouth, also takes hold of the red-hot top of the glass globe of a kerosene lamp, removes it, and puts her hands, arms, and face into the blaze while under spirit-control and protection. Mr. Fred. Willis, who was expelled from the Harvard University for his mediumship, and who raised a piano from the floor with six persons on it, will relate some of his experience; also Mr. J. V. Mansfield, the noted test writing medium, who has given great satisfaction at former exhibitions. Miss Jessie Sheppard will sing and also play a solo on the piano under spirit control. Admission, 50c. Mr. Lyman C. Howe, trance speaker, will also be present. He lectures in the morning at 10:30. Children's Lyceum, 2:30 P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

Services Sunday, Nov. 29. Bible-class by Dr. Thomson at 5 o'clock P. M.; young men's meeting at 6:30 o'clock in lecture-room; service of song in hall at 7:30 o'clock, followed by a short address to young men by Rev. A. D. Gillette, formerly Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, this City. Meetings for young every evening at 9 o'clock in the parlors; Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in lecture-room. Daily union prayer-meeting at 3:30 o'clock in lecture-room.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 14TH ST. AND 5TH AV., Father Beeson, with one or more Indians, by special invitation, will speak to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. Inspirational speaking 2:30 P. M., and Mrs. Dr. Lozier will give an address at 7:30 P. M.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH st., near 8th av.—Services with special reference to national thanksgiving, will be held in this church on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., Pastor.

AT FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st.—Preaching by Rev. Thos. Armitage, D. D. Pastor. Services commencing Sunday morning 10:30, and evening 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school 9 A. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st., Rev. Dr. Chapman will preach Sunday at 10:30 and 7:30, and lecture Wednesday evening at 7:45. Young People's Meeting Sunday evening at 6:30.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector. Usual services on Sunday at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st.—Preaching, Nov. 29, by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor.—Preaching morning and evening. Young men are earnestly invited. Evening subject: "Dangers of Youth." Seats free.

A SUPERB
MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT
Will be given by the Sunday-school in the
ALLEN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
between Rivington and Delancey sts.,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1874.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commencing at 7:45.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.
Tickets can be obtained at the door.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. William H. Thomas, Pastor,
will preach Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.
Madison av. corner of 35th st.

Morning service, Sunday Nov. 29, at 10:30 o'clock; afternoon service at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., will preach in the morning and Rev. Wm. P. Pearce, minister in charge, in the afternoon. There will be an evening service at 7:30 o'clock, when Rev. J. W. Bonham will deliver a discourse on "London at Midnight, or the Church Mission to the Fallen." Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Park av. and 35th st., Rev. Marion R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., Pastor of the University Place Presbyterian Church, will preach in the morning, service commencing at 11 o'clock, and the Pastor in the afternoon, services commencing at 4 o'clock; Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th st., near Broadway.—The fifth of a series of Sabbath evening sermons to young people will be preached on Sunday by Rev. N. W. Conklin, D. D., service commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Morning service at 10:30 o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Jas. D. Wilson.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK, IN A private family; is an excellent baker and pastry maker; well dispositioned and keeps in excellent order; highest recommendations from former employer. Call at or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE R. D. Church, 7th av., corner 54th st. Rev. Vernon B. Carroll, Pastor. Sabbath services 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school 2:30 P. M. Ever welcome to this House of God are strangers and the poor.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; all are invited.

CHURCH IN FORTY-SECOND STREET, between 5th and 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching every Sunday morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching Sunday evening, Nov. 29, at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Coming of the Lord the only Hope for the Creation."

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av., corner 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services, morning 10:30, Holy communion; 3:30 P. M., children's services; 7:30 P. M., Advent sermon. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, MERCER st., near Waverley place. At 10:30, Children's Church, Rev. Dr. Deems; subject, "Holy Play." At 7:30, Rev. Mr. Hepworth. All seats free; ushers at the door.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV., corner 34th st.—Rev. John F. W. Ware, of Boston, will preach. Subject 11 A. M.—"No Root." Evening, 7:30 o'clock—"Robert Falconer's Plan for Emptying Hell." Sunday-school 3 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday, both morning and evening. The ordinance of Scriptural baptism will be administered. Strangers always welcomed. Galleries free.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 21st st.—A course of sermons will be preached on Sunday mornings during advent, on "Primitive and Present Christianity," by Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance No. 17 Greene st., near Canal.—Services Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., by Rev. David Mitchell. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, (5th av., above 45th st.)—Divine service, 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Howland.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st. Sunday, Nov. 29, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

DISCOURSE ON SPIRITUALISM.—BISHOP Snow, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Spiritualism—What the Word of God Teaches Us Concerning it as a Grand Delusion."

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 8th av.—Rev. M. S. Terry, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 29th inst., Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, litany, ante-communion, and sermon, 10:30 A. M. Children's service and catechising, 3:30 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. Wm. Lloyd, of Poughkeepsie, and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. R. M. Stratton, of Yonkers. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, NO. 329 West 37th st., Rev. J. M. T. Smith, Pastor.—Preaching on Sunday next, by Rev. J. T. James, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6:30. Seats free. Come and hear the truth as it is in Jesus.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach morning, 10:30; afternoon, 3:30 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and 4th av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Andrews, D. D., Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 evening. Sabbath-school concert at 3 P. M. Cordial invitation.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. D. Fulton, D. D., will preach next Sabbath morning at 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The Triumph in Christ," and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Bondage in Sin." Baptism after morning service. Revival meetings continued every evening.

JANE STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by Rev. William Chipp, of Hartsdale, N. Y. Conference Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Public are invited.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. J. B. Clapperton, Shushan, Argyle Presbytery, will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited.

LONDON AT MIDNIGHT.—IN THE CHURCH of the Incarnation, Madison av., corner of 35th st., on Sunday evening, 29th inst., Rev. J. W. Bonham, Evangelist, who was present at the London Pre-Lent Mission, will deliver a lecture descriptive of church work in London to rescue the fallen. Service at 7:30.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject, "Charity and the Poor."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

N. Y. S. S. ASSOCIATION.—THE PRIMARY Class this day at 3:30 in the Young Men's Christian Association Building. The Superintendent's Class next Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, in the Fulton Street Prayer-meeting Room. The Normal Class next Friday, at 7:30, in the Chapel of Dr. Crosby's Church.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 9th av. and 31st st. Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30; subject, "Consistency;" evening service, 7:30; subject, "The Eyes of the Lord."

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BE-tween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Seats free; all are cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M.

REV. DR. BURCHARD, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., Sunday morning and evening. Services at 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"God's Will and Man's Work in the Crucifixion." Evening—second in the course of Sabbath evening lectures. Subject—"Schools of Youth."

REV. JOSEPH F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st. and Madison av., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Theme for the evening, (fifth of a series of studies in Pilgrim character)—"Ready-to-halt and Feeble-mind." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Baptism at close of evening service.

REV. J. KIRKPATRICK WILL PREACH in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street United Presbyterian Church, between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, Sabbath evening, at 7:45, when a special collection will be taken up. Rev. A. C. Tris morning at 10:30. All are cordially invited.

REV. GEORGE J. MINGINS WILL DELIVER his celebrated humorous lecture, "A Trip to California," at Bedford Street M. E. Church, corner Morton st., on Thursday evening, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. This lecture will be the last of the Sunday-school course.

REV. ERSKINE N. WHITE, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Half-hour prayer-meeting in lecture-room at close of evening service.

REV. DR. T. W. CHAMBERS WILL PREACH on the life and services of the late Rev. Dr. De Witt, before the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, Sabbath afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church, 5th av. and 19th st.

REV. WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF Seventh Street M. E. Church, near Cooper Institute, will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) morning on "How to be Perfect;" in the evening, last sermon, on "The Judgment Day." Seats all free.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. J. W. BARNHART WILL PREACH IN Old Forsyth Street M. E. Church, near Division st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD, PASTOR PILgrim Church, 33d st., West of 8th av. Morning—"God's Eternal Purpose to Save." Evening—"God's Abounding Generosity." Praise meeting 10 A. M.

REV. MR. GANSE WILL PREACH AT 11 A. M., concluding sermon on Heaven—"Death Swallowed up in Victory." At 3:30 P. M. sermon to children, at Madison avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th st.

REV. RED. EVANS WILL PREACH IN THE Central Baptist Church, 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL, 7TH AV. AND 39th st. Seats free. Advent Sunday Services at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. At the 10:30 A. M. service the Pastor will preach his ninth annual sermon. At the 7:30 P. M. service Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D., will preach. During the first week in Advent there will be daily services at 7 and 9 A. M., and 5 and 7:30 P. M. At the night service the following will be the preachers:

Monday—Rev. A. S. Crapsey.
Tuesday—Right Rev. W. G. Tozer, D. D.
Wednesday—Rev. C. T. Olmsted, M. A.
Thursday—Rev. William H. Cooke, M. A.
Saturday—Rev. A. C. Kimber, M. A.

SOUTH 2D ST., WILLIAMSBURG.—SPECIAL meetings for the promotion of holiness every evening next week at 7:30, and Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons at 2:30, commencing Nov. 30, conducted by Rev. John Parker, S. H. Platt, Simmons, Jones, Browning, Thomas W. Ladd, (Quaker,) and Mrs. Lankford.

SAMUEL HALSTEAD, WITH MEMBERS of his praying band, will conduct the services in the Thirty-seventh Street M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 7:30. Usual service at 10:30. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. Meredith. Sabbath-school, 9 and 2. Seats free. All are invited.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av.
Rev. JAMES M. KING, Pastor.
Preaching by the Pastor at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Praise session of the Bible-school at 10 A. M. Session for study and review at 2:30 P. M.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BE-tween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector.—Services, celebration, 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany and celebration, (choral,) 10:30; children's service, 3 P. M.; evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30. The Rector will preach.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Strangers cordially welcomed.

SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS AT THE USUAL hours at College Hall, 23d st. and 2d av. Sunday, Nov. 29, at 3 P. M. Elder James H. Whitmore, of East Shelby, N. Y., author of "The Doctrine of Immortality," will preach. All are invited to attend; seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching to-morrow, (Sunday,) by Elder J. H. Whitmore, at 3 P. M.; in the morning at 10:30, a Conference Meeting. All are cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30. Evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Children's singing school, 3 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. MARK'S, SECOND AVENUE AND 10TH st.—The Rector, Rev. Dr. Rylance, will preach morning, 10:45, "The Ritual Year." Evening, 7:30, "The Preparation of the World for the Advent of Christ."

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED CHURCH.—Preaching by the pastor, Wm. B. Merritt, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Friends and strangers cordially invited.

SABBATH-SCHOOL OF SIXTH AVENUE UNION Reformed Church.—Lecture by Rev. A. R. Thompson, D. D., "In and Out of Yosemite." For the benefit of the school, Monday, 30th inst., at 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH av.—Seats free. Sundays, services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M., and for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M.; other days at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., WEST of 6th av. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. J. F. McClelland. All welcome.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Morning subject,
"DAVID'S PRAYER FOR FORGIVENESS."
Evening,
SUNDAY-SCHOOL MEETING AND ADDRESSES.
Baptizing at close of evening meeting.
A cordial invitation extended to all.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the Church of the Holy Trinity,
Madison av. and 42d st.,
on Sunday at 7:30 P. M.
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach.

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Rev. T. Lodge, Pastor.—Reunion services on Sunday next, Nov. 29. Programme—At 10:30 A. M., sermon by Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D.; at 3 P. M., reunion love-feast, with former pastors and members; Bishop Janes will preside; at 7:30 P. M., sermon by Rev. William Lloyd, of Poughkeepsie. Come and be with us the whole day.

WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E. CHURCH. —Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by Dr. J. H. Vincent, of St. John's M. E. Church; at 7:30 P. M. by Rev. H. Bottome, of the Central M. E. Church. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.—Services Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Pastor elect. Strangers cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WEST 22D ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. George D. Mathews will preach here to-morrow forenoon at 10:30 o'clock, and evening at 7:45 o'clock.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

COAL AND WOOD.

EMPIRE KINDLING-WOOD DEPOT.
Nos. 152 and 154 East 25th st., near 3d av.
PINE AND OAK KINDLING-WOOD.
Oak and Hickory sawed and split to order for grates.
Prices of Wood delivered at residences:

Pine and Oak, per load	$4 00
Pine and Oak, sawed	4 50
Pine and Oak, split	5 00
Good Pine Kindling-wood	4 50
Pine Knots for Grates or Furnaces	4 50
Oak for Grates, sawed, $4 50, split	5 00
Hickory for Grates, sawed, $6, split	7 00

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WANTED—IN THE BUSINESS OFFICE OF a printing establishment, a lad, fourteen or fifteen years of age, to run errands and make himself generally useful. He must live with his parents, write a good hand, and come well recommended. Address "Printer," P. O. Box No. 4,688, New-York.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN in a first-class private family; willing and obliging; can give the best of reference. Address G. W. B., No. 106 West 27th st.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
THE LEADING LITERARY MAGAZINE OF AMERICA.
ESTABLISHED 1857.
WHAT IT OFFERS FOR 1875.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL
Will contribute, during the year, frequent Essays and Poems; and
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT
and
HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW
Will publish Poems and Papers of special interest.
"MARK TWAIN"
Will contribute Sketches of Mississippi River Life as he used to see it from a pilot-house.
BAYARD TAYLOR
Will write of Life in Weimar and Gotha, and on topics suggested by his recent residence in Germany.
CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER
Will furnish, during his sojourn in the East, Sketches of Oriental Life and Travel.
ROBERT DALE OWEN
Will continue, from time to time, his Chapters of Autobiography.
FRANCIS PARKMAN
Will contribute papers on the Wars of New-England and Canada, and picturesque episodes of the Old Colonial Life in Quebec and Montreal.

THE ATLANTIC will follow Mr. EGGLESTON'S "Recollections of a Rebel," with Six Papers on John Brown, by F. B. SANBORN, whose acquaintance with the theories, plans, and performances of the great abolitionist is full, exact, and intimate.

CURRENCY and FINANCE will be discussed by DAVID A. WELLS and EDWARD ATKINSON.

DR. BROWN-SEQUARD
Is expected to furnish some popular papers on the branches of medical science in which he is authority.

There will be SERIAL STORIES by W. D. HOWELLS and H. JAMES, JR., and Short Stories from J. T. TROWBRIDGE, T. B. ALDRICH, ROSE TERRY, WM. M. BAKER, and other capital story-tellers.

POETRY will be well represented by the names of BRYANT, LONGFELLOW, LOWELL, WHITTIER, HOLMES, ALDRICH, STEDMAN, HAYNE, Miss PHELPS, CELIA THAXTER. The best American Poetry appears in THE ATLANTIC.

The four departments of LITERATURE, MUSIC, ART, and EDUCATION will be filled monthly by vigorous editorial articles and reviews.

THE LEADING CONTRIBUTORS OF THE ATLANTIC WRITE FOR NO OTHER MAGAZINE;

and the managers propose to keep it where it has always stood, at the head of American Literature.

The JANUARY NUMBER will have Poems by Longfellow, (on Charles Sumner,) Aldrich, (a Christmas Poem,) Stoddard, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; articles by Bayard Taylor, (Life in Weimar,) Oliver Wendell Holmes, (The Americanized European,) Robert Dale Owen, (Recent Spiritual Phenomena;) the beginning of Henry James, Jr.'s Novel, (Roderick Hudson;) the first of Mr. Sanborn's Papers on John Brown, and a Story by "Mark Twain."

TERMS—Single or specimen numbers, 35 cents; yearly subscription, $4.

Remittances by mail should be sent by a money-order, draft, or registered letter to H. O. Houghton & Co., Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.

☞ The Atlantic will be sent free of postage to all subscribers for 1875.

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(The Riverside Press, Cambridge.)
HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 13 Astor place, New-York.

ARCADIAN OF THIS WEEK CONTAINS
LIFE OF LESTER WALLACK,
with Portrait.
FEMALE BOHEMIANS.
VICTOR HUGO.
KATE FIELD'S DEBUT, with Portrait.
SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.
THE SHAKERS.

The brightest and most entertaining journal of the day, enlarged to sixteen pages and illustrated. Price 10 cents, to be had at the bookstalls or at No. 83 Nassau st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
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ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS FOR City or country, (at very low wages,) to suit all families and others wanting reliable cooks, house-work girls, and all other kinds of help; ready to go any distance and promptly sent by the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

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COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, highly respectable, very neat and obliging; can do all kinds of meats, game, and other cooking, soups, nice side dishes, pastry, &c.; good baker; bread, biscuit and other baking; very best testimonials; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent, tidy, colored woman, for City or country; is an excellent bread, biscuit, and cake maker, and good meat and vegetable cook, &c.; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE SWEDISH GIRL as cook and laundress; is healthy, willing, and obliging; has good reference; will work in the country as soon as in the City; understands her business. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN; IS A good washer and ironer, and can do general housework, for City or country; has good references. To be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN COOK IN A PRIvate family; best City reference. Call at No. 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

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HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO knows how to do house-work well; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; wages not so much an object as a home; City or country; strong and willing to work; good references. Call at Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT PROTestant lady's maid and seamstress, with four or five years' City references; is an excellent servant, and understands her duties perfectly. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR Laundress.—By a fully-competent girl; can do any kind of fine washing, fluting, and polishing; would assist in chamber work, if required; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

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NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant young woman; very neat and tidy, kind and obliging; can cut, fit, trim, &c.; thoroughly understands the care of children, or would wait on a lady; very best City testimonials; two years in last place; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

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A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OCCUPYING their own house, pleasantly situated on the Hudson, about half-hour from New-York, are desirous to make an arrangement with two persons who want permanent board, where home comforts would be found; reference given and required. Address J. M. Box, No. 135 *Times* Office.

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Two handsome rooms on second floor; one front room on third floor, with bath and closets; private table if desired; also, one room on fourth floor; table board at $1 per day; references.

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Very desirable suites of apartments on first and second floors, with private table, in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.

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DESIRABLE ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED, with board for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; house first-class; centrally and very pleasantly located. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

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NO. 138 MADISON AV.—SUITE OF ROOMS from Dec. 1, with private table.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain rooms with board; No. 58 West 21st st.

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BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, and babe, between 40th and 60th sts. and 6th and 9th avs., where there are no other boarders; with terms, &c. Address W. S. B., No. 48 West 26th st.

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For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

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FOR BOYS.
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$150 pays board, tuition in all English branches, together with Latin, Greek, and modern languages, fuel, light, &c., of one pupil for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. Number limited to thirty. Three vacancies to fill. Send for catalogue.
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ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
reopened her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the park after an early dinner.

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S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
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GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY.
THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
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Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
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ANY ONE DESIRING ABLE RESIDENT OR visiting teachers, will find them by applying to Mrs. Mitchell. Speaking the languages well, and having a good knowledge of music, she will recommend only competent teachers. Information also given of day and evening classes, and of good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th.

WANTED—AS TUTOR, A GRADUATE OF THE Sheffield Scientific School. Address R. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

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THIS SEASON
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The scenes and appointments all new, and of the most elegant description.

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SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 1:30 P. M.,
SECOND JANE EYRE MATINEE.
THURSDAY, Nov. 26, (THANKSGIVING DAY,)
SPECIAL MATINEE OF JANE EYRE.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance this season of Miss ROSE EYTINGE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. SUNDAY.
SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,
FAREWELL CONCERT.
LAST APPEARANCE in New-York of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
GRAND LYRIC COMBINATION.
THREE PRIME DONNE in Acts of FOUR OPERAS.
Mlle. HEILBRON, Signora POTENTINI, Mlle. DONADIO.
Signor BENFRATELLI, Signor DE BASSINI,
Signor FIORINI, Signor LOTTI, Mr. HALL.
Musical Director and Conductor .... Mr. S. BEHRENS
LA TRAVIATA, (First Act.)
DINORAH, (Second Act, in French,)
NORMA, (First Act,) FAUST, (Third Act.)
Family Circle, 50 cents. General Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Parlor Chairs, $2. Tickets for sale at the Academy; 701 and 114 Broadway, and throughout Sunday at the Grand Opera-house.

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M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA .... Lessees and Managers
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
Miss EMILY SOLDENE,
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.
TO-DAY, LAST TWO (2) PERFORMANCES OF
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

MATINEE AT 1:30.	EVENING AT 8.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.	LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

MONDAY, Nov. 30, revival of
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
Miss SOLDENE in her great role of THE DUCHESS.

ASSOCIATION HALL. LADIES' COURSE.
George Vandenhoff
ON
SHAKESPEARE'S HISTORICAL PLAYS.
FIVE LECTURES, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, 11:30 A. M.
FIRST LECTURE, MONDAY, Nov. 30, MACBETH.
Course tickets at POND'S, No. 39 Union square, and GURLEY'S, 23d st. and 4th av. Single tickets at door.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE .... Manager
SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
EMMA DAY, SANFORD and WILSON, Miss ALICE SOMERS, WM. COURTRIGHT, GUS WILLIAMS, RICKEY and BARNEY, Miss ALICE HARRISON.
A new local drama by Mr. Poole, entitled
BROADWAY, Or, NEW-YORK IN A NUTSHELL.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
EXTRA MATINEE on THANKSGIVING DAY.

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THIS
AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 8.
ROUND THE CLOCK,
in which JOE COBURN
will set to with THE UNKNOWN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MISS CHARLOTTE STANLEY
FIGHT FOR LIFE,
ROBERT MACAIRE,
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

ROBINSON HALL.
16th st., between Broadway and 5th av.
LAST NIGHT AT THIS THEATRE. Of the CAN-CAN, FEMALE BATHERS, TURKISH HAREM, and FEMALE MINSTRELS.
They open at TERRACE GARDEN, MONDAY NEXT.
LAST NIGHT at Robinson Hall, SATURDAY.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADON SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Adon Smith, Jr., No. 9 Bridge street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 12th day of Nov. 1874.
JONAH D. F. SMITH,
ADON SMITH, JR.,
Executors.
o15-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874.
CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE, } Executors.
JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, }
jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.
JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, }
WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.
MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, }
jy4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.
JOHN B. STEVENS, } Executors.
EUGENE THORN, }
my30-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN F. BREEDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.
WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, Administrator.
s12-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 9,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.
SARA B. S. HEENAN, Administratrix.
jy11-1aw6mS

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-fourth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for Additions and Alterations to Grammar School Building No. 66, situated near King's Bridge.

Sealed Proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the Desks, Seats, &c., required for said school.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the school, and at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

MORRIS WILKINS,
GEO. H. MOLLER,
FERDINAND MEYER,
FRANKLIN EDSON,
M. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-fourth Ward.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.
Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.,
New-York, Nov. 14, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PRINTING required by the Board of Education for the year 1875, and for delivering the supplies to the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board during said year, will be received at this office until the 30th day of November inst., at 3 P. M.

Samples of the various kinds of printing required may be seen at the Clerk's office, and the necessary information obtained, as to the time and manner of delivering supplies.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Printing," or "Proposals for Delivering Supplies," as the case may be. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids received, if deemed essential for the public interest.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
Committee on Supplies.
LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

THREE PAVILIONS ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 2, 1874, for Three Pavilions on Blackwell's Island.

For particulars see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CARTS AND CART HARNESS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Dec. 3, 1874, for thirty Carts and thirty sets Cart Harness.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

STRAW, TOBACCO, MEAL, RICE.—PROPOsals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until Dec. 2, for above. See *City Record*.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S P. T. BARNUM'S

INCOMPARABLE HIPPODROME.
INCOMPARABLE HIPPODROME.
INCOMPARABLE HIPPODROME.
MENAGERIE OF SIX HUNDRED WILD BEASTS
MENAGERIE OF SIX HUNDRED WILD BEASTS
MENAGERIE OF SIX HUNDRED WILD BEASTS
AND MAMMOTH MUSEUM!
AND MAMMOTH MUSEUM!
AND MAMMOTH MUSEUM!

THANKSGIVING TO BE CONTINUED.
THANKSGIVING TO BE CONTINUED.
THANKSGIVING TO BE CONTINUED.

The programme extraordinary, consisting of FIFTY ACTS, and which was received with rapturous enthusiasm by brilliant and crowded audiences on Thanksgiving Day, will be repeated in full

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NOV. 27 AND 28.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NOV. 27 AND 28.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, NOV. 27 AND 28.

THE ENTIRE
THANKSGIVING PROGRAMME
TO BE REPEATED
AFTERNOON AND EVENING!

FETE AT PEKIN.
FETE AT PEKIN.
FETE AT PEKIN. | An astonishing success.
FETE AT PEKIN.
FETE AT PEKIN.

THE GREAT ROMAN WAR RACES.
THE DARING LADIES' HURDLE RACES.
THE BRILLIANT LADIES' FLAT RACES.
THE GREAT ENGLISH JOCKEY RACES.
THE THRILLING ROMAN STANDING RACES.
THE COMICAL PONY AND MONKEY RACES.
THE ELEPHANT AND CAMEL RACES.
THE EXCITING INDIAN HURDLE RACES.
ALL! ALL!! ALL !!!
AT EACH EXHIBITION!

To accommodate the thousands unable to gain admission to the MAMMOTH MENAGERIE on Thanksgiving Day, this department will be open on this FRIDAY and SATURDAY at 10 o'clock.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AT 2:30 AND 8.

GILMORE'S ANNIVERSARY CONCERT
THIS EVENING,
At the ARMORY, 14TH ST. and 6TH AV.
Buy your tickets to-day at the office of the Band, No. 841 Broadway, (Carl Heuser's music store.)
GILMORE'S TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND.
SIXTY-FIVE PERFORMERS.
GILMORE'S ANNIVERSARY CONCERT THIS EVENING.
The young American Prima Donna,
Miss VIOLETTA COLVILLE.
Mme. JULES DE RYTHER, Mezzo Soprano.
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE, Solo Cornet.
Mr. E. A. LEFEBRE, Solo Saxophone.
Mr. F. LETSCH, Solo Trombone.
Mr. EDWD. HEIMBERGER, Pianist.
GILMORE'S ANNIVERSARY CONCERT THIS EVENING.
POPULAR PRICES—Tickets 50 cents.
For sale as above and at the Armory door this evening.

Charles Roberts, Jr. Association Hall
SECOND READING,
MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 8 P. M.
PROGRAMME:
JULIUS CÆSAR, Act 3, Scene 2 .... SHAKESPEARE
THE LITTLE VULGAR BOY .... R. H. BARHAM
THE DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR .... TENNYSON
SAMSON—Act. 1, Scene 2—Samson Slaying the Lion.
The Riddle—The Denunciation of the Philistines .... PASTE
KING BORRIA BUNGALEE BOO .... W. S. GILBERT
PIBROCH OF DONALD DHU .... Sir WALTER SCOTT
LOST AND FOUND .... HAMILTON AIDE
THE SPANISH DUEL .... J. F. WALLER
THE WIND AND THE MOON ... Rev. GEO. MACDONALD
MR. S. B. MILLS, PIANIST.
Admission, 75 cents. Reserved Seats, $1. Tickets for sale, with full programmes, at Gurley's, under the Hall, and at the door on the above evenings.

STEINWAY HALL.—CARL FORMES.
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, AT 8 P. M.,
GRAND FAREWELL SACRED CONCERT,
Prior to his departure for California, of
HERR CARL FORMES,
Assisted by the following distinguished artists:
Mlle. ALICE MARESI, Prima Donna,
SIGNOR TAGLIAPIETRA, Baritone.
By kind permission of Mr. Max Strakosch.
Miss Anna Bock, Pianiste; Mr. A. Schotz, Organist. Conductor, Herr Dietrich. Admission, $1, including Reserved Seat. Can be obtained only at Steinway Hall.

NIBLO'S.
C. R. THORNE, Sr. .... Lessee and Manager
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON at 1:30.
IVANHOE and PAREPA-ROSA.
Fay Templeton, Alice Vane, Jno. Templeton, Isabel Vane.
EVENING at 7:45 PIZARRO and WILLIAM TELL.
MONDAY, Nov. 30—Benefit of CHAS. R. THORNE, Sr.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS. REAL FUN.
☞ Wanted, 200 active boys to pick up buttons and hooks and eyes every morning.
Family matinee Saturday at 2. Seats secured.

THE "WALLACE HOPS."—(SIXTH NIGHT— second season,) SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 28, Ferrero's Assembly-rooms, (Tammany Building,) from 8 to 12 P. M. Tickets (invitation) to be had at the residence of GEORGE H. WALLACE & SON, No. 51 East 4th st.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
The Museum will be open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Gallery of pictures by old masters; large collection of pictures, and other art objects; Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities. Admission 25 cents. Mondays FREE. Catalogues can be had at the Museum.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
LOLA. The Queen of Gymnasts. LOLA.
THE WINNETTS, FRANK JONES, JENNIE WADE,
Mme. PICAUT'S CAN-CAN DANCERS,
And ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. DE GARMO,
TEACHER OF DANCING,
NO. 82 5TH AV.,
CORNER 14TH ST.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy. No. 175 State st.—Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a "Dancer's Assistant."

AUCTION SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK against ALFRED P. EDGERTON.—In pursuance of a decree made and entered in the above entitled action on the 16th day of November, 1874, I, the undersigned Referee in said decree named, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, one hundred and ten shares of the capital stock of the Fort Wayne Gas-light Company.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1874.
PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 50 Wall st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 11 Pine st.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 12:30 o'clock, by order of John E. De Witt, 200 shares of the capital stock of the German American Mutual Warehousing and Security Company, held by him as collateral security for payment by Sarah B. Condict of loan of $12,000, with power to sell the same on default of payment to him, said loan or any part of it having been not paid, and now past due, and wholly unpaid.—Dated New-York City, Nov. 25, 1874.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.— John H. Wilson, auctioneer.—Sales-room No. 103 Chambers st.—Will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1874, at 10 A. M., at No. 317 West 15th st., the celebrated "DRAG" belonging to the estate of H. T. Helmbold. By order of the Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL B. KOENIG, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy. At the City of New-York, Nov. 27, 1874.—To the creditors of said bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that the second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, the said Register, at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the ninth day of December, 1874, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the act entitled "An act to Establish a Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall st., N. Y.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY M. BARROWCLIFFE, bankrupt, District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Henry M. Barrowcliffe, of the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 1 Montgomery st., room No. 3, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEMUEL G. BIGLOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 25th day of November, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Lemuel G. Biglow, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 187 , adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
B. Y. PIPPEY, Assignee,
n28-1aw3wS* No. 128 Church st., New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—FAREWELL GALA MATINEE.
*** ADMISSION, WITH SEAT, $2. ***
Last appearance of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY prior to departure for Philadelphia and Boston.
GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE at 1:30.
Doors open at 12:30. The following extraordinary programme will be presented:
LA TRAVIATA (1st Act.)
Mlle. HEILBRON ..... in her admired role ..... VIOLETTA
Signor Benfratelli .... ALFREDO
NORMA (1st Act.)
Signor POTENTINI .... NORMA
Signor BENFRATELLI .... POLLIONE
Signor FIORINI .... OROVESO
DINORAH
(In French—2d act, including the Shadow Song.)
Mlle. HEILBRON .... DINORAH
FAUST (3d Act.)
Mlle DONADIO .... MARGUERITE
Miss A. L. CARY .... SIEBEL
Signor BENFRATELLI .... FAUST
Signor FIORINI .... MEPHISTOPHELES
Miss COONEY .... MARTHA
Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor .... Signor MUZIO
Admission to all parts of the house, $2, including Reserved Seats. Tickets at the Academy and No. 701 and 114 Broadway.
*** SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 29—Grand Opera-house. Last Concert by the Strakosch Opera Company.
MONDAY, Nov. 30—Philadelphia Academy of Music. Debut of Mlle. ALBANI in LA SONNAMBULA.
MONDAY, December 7—Globe Theatre, Boston.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th street and Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:15.
Proprietor and Manager .... MR. AUGUSTIN DALY
TO-NIGHT,
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN,
BOUCICAULT'S
GREAT SCOTTISH DRAMA.

Characters by Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. LOUIS JAMES, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. F. HARDENBERG, Mr. GEORGE PARKES, Mr. OWEN FAWCETT, Mr. HART CONWAY, Mr. D. WHITING, Mr. G. F. DEVERE, Mr. JENNINGS, Mr. PEAKES.

Mrs. LOUISE ALLEN, Miss NINA VARIAN, Miss EMILY RIGL, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, and Miss FANNY DAVENPORT.

All the great realistic pictures nightly recalled.
THE TRIAL OF EFFIE DEANS.
THE ATTACK ON THE TOLBOOTH.
THE ESCAPE OF JEANIE.

MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
*** Mr. DALY begs to announce that he has received and will presently produce the REIGNING and MOST ABSORBING SENSATION of the Parisian stage: THE OFFICER of FORTUNE.

YORICK!!!

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
Seacran
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LAST TIME.
Lessees and Managers .... JARRETT & PALMER
LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Mr. JEFFERSON gives but one more of his charming impersonations of
☞RIP VAN WINKLE,☜
His engagement positively closing with the performance at the FAREWELL MATINEE TO-DAY (SATURDAY.)
*** THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, MISS JULIA SEAMAN, the English tragedienne, as HAMLET, supported by the full company of Booth's Theatre.
NEXT MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, the American Comedian,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
In TWO of his happiest parts, MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS and RED TAPE. Sale of seats begins THIS MORNING at 8 o'clock. Mr. CLARKE is engaged for two weeks only.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BLACK CROOK.
EVERY NIGHT at 8, and at THIS (SATURDAY) MATINEE, at 1:30 o'clock.
will be given, in all its Imperial Magnificence, the greatest of all spectacles,
THE BLACK CROOK.
MAGNIFICENT NEW SCENERY!
SUPERB NEW COSTUMES!
DELICIOUS NEW MUSIC!
GLITTERING ARMOR!
JEWELED WEAPONS!
EVERYTHING NEW.
A GRAND BALLET OF THREE HUNDRED!!!

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS.
THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
Mr. HENRY C. TIMM
Has kindly consented to play in this concert instead of the third, Mr. Mills having given notice on Wednesday evening that he is unable to fulfill his engagement.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Nov. 28, at 8,
SECOND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
SUITE in B minor .... Bach.
Adagio and Rondo brilliant in A major, op. 56, ... Hummel.
MR. HENRY C. TIMM AND ORCHESTRA.
SYMPHONY, No. 1, in B, op. 38 .... Schumann.
TRIO, Tremate, Empy tremate, op. 116 ...... Beethoven.
(First time.)
MISS CLEMENTINE LASAR, MR. CH. FRITSCH, AND MR. FRANZ REMMERTZ.
SYMPHONIE POEM, Die Ideale (nach Schiller) .... Liszt.
Admission tickets, $1 and $1 50. Reserved seats 50c. extra.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence THIS MORNING at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the Box Office at Steinway Hall, where programmes can also be had.

PARK THEATRE.
ELEVENTH WEEK.
SIXTY-FOURTH NIGHT, SATURDAY, 28th,
SEVENTY-SIXTH PERFORMANCE.
JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his great character of
Col. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA.
Peals of laughter, with roars of applause.
EVERY NIGHT
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
Box-sheet open ten days in advance.
Seats secured by telegraph.
Order carriages at 10:30.

LECTURES.

"THE BLIND MAN ELOQUENT."—REV. W. H. Milburn lectures in the Thirtieth Street M. E. Church, between 8th and 9th avs., next Wednesday evening, Dec. 2. Tickets, 25 cents, at the door.

MEETINGS.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
THE 118TH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL
Of the
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK
Will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1874.

The members of this society will dine together at Delmonico's, East 14th st., at 6 o'clock, and are requested to meet punctually at 5:30 o'clock for the transaction of business.

The following gentlemen were elected Managers, at the Preparatory Meeting on the 12th inst.: BOYCE GRAY, No. 54 Worth st.; JOHN PATON, No. 52 William st.; JOHN SLOANE, No. 655 Broadway; WALTER WATSON, No. 1 Broad st.; WILLIAM COVERLY, No. 5 Bowling Green; WILLIAM LYALL, No. 517 23d st.

Persons interested in the society or its associations, wishing to unite with their countrymen in the celebration of St. Andrew's Day can obtain tickets of the Managers.
ALEXANDER RHIND, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE HAINES PIANO-FORTE.
Call and see them, or send for circular. Undoubtedly the BEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE.
Ranging in price from $350 to $700.
Also, NEW PIANOS RENTED and rental allowed as purchase money, (if parties wish to purchase,) by the month, quarter, or year.
WARE-ROOMS,
HAINES BROS.,
No. 27 Union square.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. A SPECIALITY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the instrument. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

TILTON ANXIOUS TO BE TRIED.

MOTION BY HIS COUNSEL TO HAVE A DAY FIXED FOR THE TRIAL—ARGUMENT ON BOTH SIDES—JUDGE NEILSON RESERVES HIS DECISION.

Ex-Judge Morris, of counsel for Theodore Tilton, made a motion in the City Court of Brooklyn, before Judge Neilson, yesterday, to have a day fixed for the trial of his client on the criminal indictment for libel on Rev. Henry Ward Beecher found against him in October last. Mr. Morris made the motion, he said, for the purpose of having some one of the cases growing out of the scandal disposed of as speedily as possible. He suggested that the 8th of December be fixed for Mr. Tilton's trial, so that in case the suit of Tilton versus Beecher, set down for that day, could not be tried, the trial of the indictment against Mr. Tilton might be taken up. He asked that the 8th of December be fixed, because the preparation for one trial involved preparation for the other.

District Attorney Winslow opposed the motion. He contended that it was irregular, and that the court had no power to fix a day for the trial, the matter being altogether discretional with the District Attorney. The defendant, of course, had his remedy in case the District Attorney occasioned unnecessary delay, by moving to dismiss the case. Judge Neilson, after hearing argument, reserved his decision. As it was not known that anything in connection with the scandal would transpire yesterday, there was no crowd in the court room when Mr. Morris made his motion. Speaking to his motion, Mr. Morris said: "If the Court please, I desire to make a motion to the effect that a day be fixed for the trial of the indictment now pending in this court against Mr. Tilton. I would suggest to the District Attorney that the 8th of next month be the day fixed for proceeding with the trial, so that, in case the matter in the civil suit now pending in the Court of Appeals is not decided in time for us to proceed with the civil case upon the day fixed in December, we can proceed with the trial of the indictment. The preparation of one case involves the preparation of the other, so that either can be tried at that time, and we desire that one case or the other should be disposed of as soon as possible."

District Attorney Winslow replied as follows: "I came here this morning as a matter of courtesy. I had a notice of motion served upon me to appear and have a time fixed for the trial of this indictment. I think the proceeding wholly irregular and should not establish a precedent; at least, not by any action of mine. The code does not provide for any such proceeding. A short time ago I moved in the City Court the trial of one branch of this cause, but the Court replied that they could only take up one case at a time, and declined to fix a day. The crim. con. case is set down for the 8th of next month, and I have been at some pains to ascertain the position of defendant's counsel as to their position in the matter, and I am informed that they will be ready and intend to proceed with the trial of the cause upon that day. I deny also that the Court has the power to fix a day for the trial of this indictment, even if the District Attorney does not proceed with it."

The Court—You think that the defendant has his remedy in moving the dismissal of the indictment?

Mr. Winslow—Just so. The court has no power or disposition of the matter. It is a matter at the discretion of the District Attorney, who was supposed to know how far it is proper to go. The District Attorney then quoted from the statute applying in the case, showing that the only provisions made therein were for the benefit of the prisoners who were in jail, whereas this defendant is indicted for a misdemeanor, and is upon bail. The indictment was only found in October, and now it is November. The general rule is to leave to the District Attorney the time when the trial of an indictment is to be moved. The Court is not supposed to be familiar with the records of his office, nor its secrets and enjoinments, or the reasons which may exist in his mind as to the time when a case should be tried. I deny the power of the court in the premises, and I think it would be a dangerous precedent established if the motion was granted. The indictment was brought in good faith, and ought to be tried, and will be tried when the proper time comes, but it must be left to the discretion of the District Attorney. When the time comes I have no doubt that the counsel on the other side and myself can agree upon the question of the time for trial.

Ex-Judge Morris replied as follows: "The District Attorney has begged the question in the case. We do not want to proceed with both cases on the same day, but simply want the same day fixed, so that in case the civil suit is not ready we can proceed with the trial of the indictment. The preparation of one case involves the preparation of the other, and we shall be ready in both, for both involve the same questions. The Moulton case is not the one that interests the people; that is a side issue growing out of the main issue. It is proper, therefore, that the main issue should be tried first. We do not ask delay, but simply that the cases may be so arranged that one or the other can be tried. I submit that the day should be designated. The District Attorney intimates that we could make the arrangements to have some day fixed. Well, we can make the arrangements; but I submit that it is proper, for many considerations, that the indictment should be tried during his term of office. We are ready for trial; and if we cannot get the civil suit tried, we want this indictment tried. We want simply to be put in a position where the civil suit may be tried if this case goes off. I submit, therefore, that it is proper that the day should be designated. I do not agree with the District Attorney in regard to the power of the court in this matter. They do not set down cases every day against the express wishes of the District Attorney. The indictment is a record of this court, and can it be that there is any such scandal in the administration of the law that a man may be indicted for misdemeanor, and that the District Attorney may pocket that indictment until such time as he sees fit to try it? The court has power over its own records, and it can set down a day, and when that day arrives and the District Attorney finds it proper that the trial should be postponed, the Court can so order. I deny the power of the District Attorney to control a record of this Court and to hold an indictment indefinitely over any person. I never resisted the power of the Court in this respect, and never would resist such power, and I never would file an indictment of this kind unless I was prepared to go to trial. This indictment was found with a great flourish; was it for mere effect, or was it intended to be tried, and if so when? I will ask when this indictment was found?"

Mr. Winslow—In October.

Mr. Morris—Yes, in the early part of October, nearly two months ago. Now, we apprehend that it is not the purpose of the other side to try either the indictment against my client, or the civil suit at the next term of the Court, and all we ask is to be put in a position where one or the other cause can be tried. We want this issue met, tried, and disposed of. My client is resting under the imputation of what is known in law as a misdemeanor, but which is one of the grossest of crimes that can be conceived. Now, I say that he should not rest under this imputation one day longer than is absolutely necessary for the proper administration of justice. It is due to both parties that the issue should be speedily disposed of.

Mr. Winslow—I suppose that the civil suit will be ready in January?

Mr. Morris—Well, if they expected to go on in January what harm would there be in designating some day from the trial of this indictment, and if the civil suit goes on would there be any harm done? I submit that it should be done if there is an intention in good faith to try this issue.

Mr. Winslow—I only wish to say a few words in reply to counsel. So far as the counsel says that he is ready to try this issue, and is anxious to have a trial, I am in full sympathy with him. I fully believe that this issue should have a trial at an early day. I never have believed in any improper or unreasonable delay in a trial of this kind. So far as I am concerned, either personally or officially, I have entire belief in the innocence of the party accused in this scandal, and I have always acted in this belief.

Mr. Morris (emphatically)—Then you have been doing a great wrong.

Mr. Winslow—If that theory is dangerous to any one, I can't help it. It is the theory I shall act upon personally and officially. I believe in an early trial of the issue, but everything must be done in order; no unseemly haste is called for here, or justified. In regard to the power of the court to designate a day for a trial, that power only applied to jail prisoners and those imprisoned for felony, and even there the court had no power to force the trial if the District Attorney thought it improper. If the District Attorney errs in this matter, those injured have their remedy.

Mr. Morris—I insist that the court has power over its own records.

Mr. Winslow—That I deny.

Judge Neilson reserved his decision.

PRAYER-MEETING AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH LAST EVENING.

As is always the case when Mr. Beecher speaks, the lecture-room of Plymouth Church was overcrowded last night to listen to his regular Friday evening talk. After the preliminary exercises Mr. Beecher stated to his hearers what he considered necessary to support a man under trouble. He was not, he said, speaking of extraordinary trials, for now and then there comes swinging along a blow which shatters all ordinary rules. But usually, he thought, we suffer from unnecessary fears. We suffer from want of faith, and let our lives lose their light from troubles no more real than are children's. But for anything like enjoyment under real trouble these elements are necessary. One is a belief in a personal God—that is, in a divine, all-wise, and powerful being. Not, he said, one arbitrarily powerful, or one that works according to fixed, unyielding laws, but a sympathizing, loving Creator, who convoys us through all our daily troubles. The second element was a belief that we are immortal, and that consequently this life is just as really a preparatory one as are the studies with which we begin at school. And the third element was a thorough conviction of the real presence of the Divinity with us. Somehow or other He must be digested by love into our personality, so that we may say *my* Father and *my* God. With this trinity—belief in the personality of God, belief in the presence of God, and belief in a life to come—we may make for ourselves great happiness under very adverse circumstances. The proper feeling is that whatever comes, of either good or ill, we ought to bear prayerfully and hopefully. For the worst that can come can no more than kill us, and "What is there in that," Mr. Beecher asked as earnestly as though stating his personal belief, "to a man who believes immortality is before him!" At this point a hymn was sung, after which Mr. Beecher related an anecdote, illustrative of his subject, about a gentleman who, having encountered great difficulties, finally failed as a publisher, afterward made a most successful minister. This gentleman said a few words, and Mr. Beecher offered the final prayer. During it a tear or two trickled down either cheek, and was afterward carefully wiped away during the jocular announcement of the various notices. The services were followed by the usual handshaking and greetings which are weekly extended to Mr. Beecher, and the audience slowly dispersed.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

MOVEMENT OF CITIZENS FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF DUE REGARD FOR THE SABBATH—MEMORIAL TO THE BOARD OF POLICE.

Within the past year there has been a growing disregard of the statute providing for the proper observance of the Sabbath, and to such an extent has this breach of the law been carried, that it has, of late, been openly announced by advertisements wherever theatrical entertainments, concerts, and other exhibitions have been placarded, in the newspapers, and by posters on bill-boards and fences. A movement has been set on foot to secure a proper administration of the laws, and the following memorial has been drawn in accordance therewith and has been forwarded to the Board of Police Commissioners:

To the Board of Police Commissioners:

The undersigned, citizens of New-York, respectfully call your attention to the flagrant and increasing violations of the law of the State which prohibits theatrical and other entertainments of the stage on Sundays, and ask that this law may be promptly and impartially enforced against all offenders:

JONATHAN STURGES,
E. D. MORGAN,
JAMES BROWN,
JAMES LENOX,
JOHN JAY CISCO,
NORMAN WHITE,
RICHARD IRVIN,
A. R. ENO,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
JAMES M. MORRISON,
HORACE GRAY,
WILLIAM L. JENKINS,
JOSIAH O. LOW,
THURLOW WEED,
ISAAC WALTON,
WILLIAM H. NEILSON,
JOHN D. JONES,
THOMAS C. ACTON,
JOSEPH OGDEN,
WILLIAM A. BOOTH,
SAMUEL B. SCHIEFFELIN,
J. G. HOLLAND,
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.,
C. VANDERBILT, JR.,
R. L. KENNEDY,
E. C. BENEDICT,
JOHN STEWARD,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
VALENTINE G. HALL,
ROBERT L. STUART,
A. S. HATCH,
CHARLES C. COLGATE,
D. F. APPLETON,
F. G. SELLEW,
JOHN H. EARLE,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
JEREMIAH SKIDMORE,
HENRY B. MARSHALL,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,
GEISSENHAINER BROS.,
E. J. WITTHAUS,
FREDERICK SCHACK,
FRED. SCHUCHARDT,
L. A. ROSENMILLER, M.D.,
BENJAMIN S. WALCOTT,
JAMES STOKES,
A. B. BELKNAP,
WILLIAM A. SMITH,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
ALEX. VAN RENSSELAER,
CHRIS. R. ROBERT,
WILLIAM WALKER,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,
WILLIAM G. LAMBERT,
C. T. RAYNOLDS,
WILLIAM PATON,
JAS. LORIMER GRAHAM,
JOHN BLOODGOOD,
F. MARQUAND,
DR. STEWARD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
C. R. AGNEW, M. D.,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
ALFRED OGDEN,
H. K. STEARNS,
ROSWELL SMITH,
B. B. ATTERBURY,
B. W. FLOYD,
ROBERT CARTER & BROS.,
JAMES McCREERY,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,
D. JACKSON STEWARD,
A. V. H. STUYVESANT,
OTIS D. SWAN,
J. W. PICNHOT,
I. N. PHELPS,
DION BOUCICAULT,
D. M. TURNURE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY E. HAWLEY,
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,
LOYAL S. POND,
E. G. FABBRI,
J. M. REQUA,
EZRA WHEELER,
B. G. ARNOLD,
J. H. CHAPMAN,
C. F. HUNTER,
P. HERRMAN,
D. H. BULTMANN,
H. M. FORRESTER,
WILSON G. HUNT,
CARLISLE NORWOOD,
CLARENCE A. SEWARD,
J. M. HALSTED,
J. H. PINKNEY,
L. B. WOODRUFF,
JOHN E. PARSONS,
DANIEL PARISH,
ROYAL PHELPS,
MOSES TAYLOR,
SAMUEL SLOAN,
GEORGE BLISS,
FREDERICK G. FOSTER,
CHARLES TRACY,
E. L. FANCHER,
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,
HENRY DAY,
F. S. WINSTON,
G. DEFOREST LORD,
J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
LESTER WALLACK,
ALEXANDER STUART,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
DAVID DOWS,
WINTHROP S. GILMAN,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
H. K. CORNING,
JAMES M. BROWN,
HOWARD POTTER,
JOHN C. HAVEMEYER,
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CHARLES BUTLER,
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HARVEY FISK,
D. WILLIS JAMES,
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W. S. WALLACE,
GEORGE W. SMITH,
E. W. COLEMAN,
WILLIAM PAXSON,
H. H. SWIFT,
D. M. ROLLINS,
ALFRED G. SWIFT,
CHARLES LANIER,
NATHAN BISHOP,
P. R. PYNE,
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P. C. SCHUYLER,
ISAAC ODELL,
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JOHN A. STEWART,
WILLIAM DOWD,
J. HAVEMEYER,
CYRUS W. FIELD,
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N. W. CHATER,
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STEPHEN M. KNEVALS,
HORACE A. FOOTE,
RICHARD H. BULL,
GEORGE R. LANSING,
D. B. KEELER,
GEORGE N. TITUS,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
HENRY B. RENWICK,
THOMAS L. THORNELL,
C. V. B. OSTRANDER,
WILLIAM JAFFRAY,
FREDERIC H. BETTS,
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
A. H. LAFLIN,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
And many others.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.

THE BURSTING OF A FLY-WHEEL IN NEWARK—NO LIVES LOST, BUT SEVERAL NARROW ESCAPES.

Clark's thread works, in Newark, in which upward of 1,000 men and women are employed, was the scene, soon after the commencement of working hours yesterday morning, of one of the most remarkable accidents on record. At about 7:30 o'clock the couplings of the main shaft broke, relieving the engine from the 900 horse-power resistance of the machinery, and increasing its momentum to such a degree that, by reason of centrifugal force, it was in a few minutes torn into atoms. The large fly-wheel in the engine-house, which weighed about twenty tons, revolved for a few moments with fearful velocity, and then parted in innumerable fragments. The flying pieces of the broken machinery tore down the walls of the engine-room, completely demolishing that part of the extensive works. A two-ton fragment of the cog-wheel shot up fifty feet into the air, describing a parabolic curve in its descent. It crashed through a foot-bridge connecting two sections of the buildings one hundred feet distant, and then imbedded itself in the earth. Other pieces of the wheel struck the wall of the main building, making large holes in two places, that in one place being four feet square. A fragment also struck the chimney—165 feet high—of the works, but, luckily, not with sufficient force to throw it down. The loss, which will have to be borne by the company, is estimated at upward of $20,000.

Fortunately no one was in the engine-room at the time of the accident, though all of the thousand employes had commenced their day's labor. The engineer had left the engine-room for a few minutes, and the first intimation he had of the accident was the noise made by the breaking of the machinery. One young woman employed in the establishment was about to step on the bridge through which the two-ton fragment crashed when she observed the missile approaching, and sprang back in time to save her life. When the machinery stopped a general panic ensued among the employes, but owing to the excellent arrangements made for egress in case of disaster none were trampled down or injured in the struggle to get out. The accident will throw about 360 hands out of employment. Many of them are entirely without money, and have relatives depending upon them. A few, lately arrived from Scotland, are friendless as well as penniless.

The engine was built by Messrs. Hewes & Phillips, and one of the members of the manufacturing company states that it never has given satisfaction. The company will have a new engine constructed at once, but it will be six weeks before work can be resumed.

THE NINTH WARD MURDER.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of the laborer, John Connerton, of No. 625 Washington street, who was killed in front of Gibbons' liquor store, No. 685 Washington street, by being struck on the head with a cart rung by George W. Murray, during a drunken brawl last Sunday morning.

John Gibbons, keeper of the saloon, testified that while the party was in the saloon they quarreled about the 'longshoremen's strike, and he requested them to leave, which they did. Pertain came back a few minutes after, and said that Murray had killed a man.

William H. Pertain, of No. 157 Perry street, testified that he went into Gibbons' saloon. The crowd was disputing, and Gibbons ordered them to leave. They went out and fought. As Connerton was rising up from the gutter Murray hit him with the cart-rung. An hour after Murray came into Larkin's saloon in Hudson street, and treated all hands.

Mary Mermayer, of No. 142 Perry street, saw one man lying on the sidewalk, and another standing by with a cart-rung in his hands. Three men were running away. Could not identify any of them.

Martin Joyce, of No. 157 Perry street, testified that he was in the saloon when Gibbons ordered the gang out. When they reached the sidewalk they all began fighting, and Pertain came back and said Murray had killed a man. Several other witnesses were examined, and gave similar testimony. The jury found a verdict against Murray, and he was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

AN ADROIT SWINDLER.

The arrest, by Detective Avery, of Frederick Nichols, was published in yesterday's TIMES, as well as several of the charges on which the arrest was made. Nichols was boarding in the house of Mr. Carlos Fox, No. 54 East Ninth street, from the 3d to the 5th of November, on which latter day he "mysteriously disappeared," conjointly with a suit of black clothes worth $60. On this charge he was arraigned before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and held in $2,000 bail. There are several other charges against the man, which will be made at the Tombs Police Court.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

CHANGES AND DISMISSALS CONSEQUENT ON THE REDUCED APPROPRIATION—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS TO BE INTRODUCED.

The large reduction made in the estimate of the Fire Department for the ensuing year by the Board of Apportionment will, as a natural consequence, render many changes and reductions necessary in the working of the department. The Fire Commissioners state that in making their estimate they voluntarily effected many economical changes, and reduced expenses to the lowest possible figure consistent with the proper consideration of the safety of life and property. The estimate showed a decrease of some $80,000 from that of the previous year; nevertheless the Board of Apportionment made a further reduction of $116,000, and, in order to keep within their appropriation, the Fire Commissioners will have to reduce their working force accordingly. The firemen's pay having been fixed by the Legislature, cannot, of course, be altered, and the reductions and curtailments will have to be carried out in the repair yard, the Bureau of Combustibles, and among the officials at the head-quarters of the department. The Commissioners have considered the matter carefully, and will probably have completed the details of the proposed changes, to take effect on the 1st of January, by next week. The salary of the Fire Marshal, and several other officials at head-quarters, will be reduced and the services of some of the clerks dispensed with. The salaries of the clerks and inspectors in the Bureau of Combustibles will also be reduced, and the entire clerical force reconstructed. At the repair yard, where about forty foremen, mechanics and laborers are employed, a number of discharges will be made, and the supplies will be considerably reduced. An offer will be made to the workmen in the yard by which a larger number of hands can be retained, provided less than the present rates of wages be accepted; but it does not appear at all probable that such an arrangement will be accepted. The forthcoming reductions will be most seriously felt in this branch of the Commissioners' jurisdiction, its successful working contributing in no small degree to the efficiency of the entire department. The Commissioners, however, say that they have no alternative and must keep within the sum appropriated.

While it is sometimes made a matter of comment that the expenses of the Fire Department at present exceed those of a year or two ago, the Commissioners state that the public appear to have lost sight of the fact that by the annexation of the Westchester towns, the department has had to sustain eight additional fire companies, together with four new companies which have been formed in the City during the past year. The corps of sappers and miners, authorized by the Legislature, is now thoroughly organized and trained, and will be in active operation a few weeks hence. Its introduction will be of incalculable benefit under certain circumstances, and the expense incurred, apart from instruction, is merely nominal. As at present constituted, the assistant foreman of each company will operate the apparatus, which will be conveyed to fires on a light truck specially constructed. Each company will be provided with powerful cartridges specially manufactured, which can be affixed to walls or formidable obstructions of any kind, and exploded from a safe distance by means of a galvanic battery. A peculiarity of the new cartridge is that it is entirely non-explosive except when subjected to the pressure of the battery. From experiments already made it has been shown that these cartridges will cut clean through and demolish walls or iron shutters at a single explosion. The importance of this improvement in the Fire Department can scarcely be overrated when it is remembered with what dangerous and sometimes fatal results the blowing up of houses and other obstructions by gunpowder has oftentimes been attended. The new steam propeller being built for the department at a cost of $25,000 will be completed by the 1st of January. She will be fully equipped and manned, and will be capable of throwing eight powerful streams of water. The new boat will be permanently stationed at the Battery, where the new telegraph station will be erected, bringing her in direct communication with head-quarters and the various stations. The propeller will not only be able to render valuable service in extinguishing fires along the river front, but will also be on hand at all hours to tow shipping lying in the vicinity of fires beyond reach of danger. Heretofore the Commissioners have been compelled to hire a tug-boat to perform river service, and the want of a regular fire-boat has been seriously felt.

HOLIDAY WATCH-THIEVES.

The number of larcenies from the person perpetrated on Thanksgiving Day and night is somewhat astonishing. The thieves took advantage of the roughs who paraded the streets as either target companies or "fantasticals," to pay their addresses to the pockets of all respectable persons who chanced to come in the route of the various processions. At Jefferson Market Police Court alone Justice Smith was called on to dispose of three cases, in all of which watches were seized violently by the thieves, and torn from the pockets of their possessors. About 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, Mr. John Irvin, of No. 4 Union court, University place, was attracted to the corner of Broadway and Eleventh street to look at a passing parade. While there a thief tore his watch and chain from his pocket, and ran down Eleventh street. Officer Burke, of the Fifteenth Precinct, pursued the fugitive, and saw him throw something away just as he came up with him. He gave his name as Thomas Larkin. Near the spot where he was arrested were found two trinkets belonging to Mr. Irvin and a valuable gold watch. The latter must be the proceeds of some other robbery, for it was not the watch stolen from Mr. Irvin. Larkin was remanded until a search is made for the owner of the gold watch which he threw away. Several charges will then be preferred against him.

About 7 o'clock on the same (Thursday) evening, on the corner of Broadway and Fourth street, Mr. Eugene B. Walton, of No. 60 Perry street, was gazing at a passing parade when a thief, named George Woodruff, helped himself to his watch and chain worth $125 and made rapid tracks toward Washington street. Nothing daunted Mr. Walton gave chase and loudly called, "stop thief!" Officer Kilkenny, of the Fifteenth Precinct, saw the thief running and at once started after him. He was arrested, and yesterday Justice Smith held him for further examination.

On Thursday evening the watch of Jesse M. Emerson, of No. 45 East Ninth street, was snatched from him on the corner of Ninth street and Broadway. The thief made good his escape at the time. Yesterday morning, however, Mr. Emerson was walking through Washington square and saw a man whom he at once identified as the person who stole his watch. Seeing that the man was walking after a policeman with a prisoner, Mr. Emerson quietly followed in his wake. The officer and his prisoner made for Jefferson Market Police Court, where they were followed by the thief. On entering the court-room Mr. Emerson at once caused the arrest of the man, who, he positively states, stole his watch. The fellow appeared much astonished and protested his innocence. He gave his name as George Wilson, and was committed for further examination.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS.

The German Saloon-keepers' Association of the Tenth Precinct, Joseph Fricke presiding, held a meeting at Geib's Hall, in Essex street, yesterday, when the present aspect of the excise question was discussed. The opinion was expressed that, now after the trial of the test case in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, resulting in the conviction of Mr. Schwab, they will have to take out licenses at the rate demanded by the Excise Board. Meetings of saloon-keepers' associations were also held in the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-second Precincts, when the same matters were brought up for discussion with a similar result.

ROW IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE.

Annie McCabe, an old woman, residing at No. 439 West Thirty-sixth street, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of felonious assault and battery. It appears that she and Mrs. Annie Palmer occupy adjoining apartments on the third floor of the tenement-house where she resides. They both indulged rather freely on Thanksgiving Day, and toward evening revived some unpleasant family discussions, which would have lain dormant but for the whisky. Hard words led to blows, and to end the dispute, Mrs. McCabe took up a large hatchet, which she used for chopping wood, and dealt Mrs. Palmer a heavy blow over the head with it. The latter subsided suddenly, and Officer Phelan was called in and arrested Mrs. McCabe. In court, yesterday, she said she only used the hatchet in self-defense.

AN ALLEGED CASE OF SMUGGLING.

Mlle. Josephine Morin appeared in the United States District Court yesterday to defend herself against a charge of attempting to evade the United States revenue laws. It appears, from the evidence of various United States officials connected with the Custom-house, that Mlle. Morin, who arrived in the French steamer St. Laurent, in October last, brought six trunks with her, which she did not enter as containing dutiable goods. It is claimed by the United States that the goods imported in her trunks are worth $12,977. She says the goods were bought in Paris by her sister, and cost from 27,000 to 28,000 francs, and that she had no intention to smuggle them. She did not even have the invoices, which were sent by her sister from Havre, to a Mr. Morin, in New-York, whom they both knew. Upon her arrival in New-York one of the waiters on the steamer asked her to sign a declaration, which she did, putting in the number of her trunks (No. 6) and her name. Mr. Morin, who had been asked to meet her on the Pereire, did not present himself, and she did not know what to do. She therefore went to find him, and upon her return to the steamer found that her trunks had been seized.

Mr. Williams, an important witness for the Government, is absent, and has been notified to appear by telegraph, and will probably be present on Monday, when the case will be concluded.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET IN GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing Nov. 10, says: "Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet is received with great satisfaction in Germany, though such a reception involves the abandonment of a previous position. It had become the fashion here among people who try everything in the scale of their own ecclesiastical reforms to associate Mr. Gladstone and the English Liberals with a spirit of sentimental concession to Ultramontanism, and to give Mr. Disraeli and the Conservatives the credit at once of more sagacity and of a more decided Protestantism. Thus they interpreted the late elections as a rebuke to Mr. Gladstone's timidity before the Romish Church. All this was, of course, funny enough, but it was at the same time mischievous. English Liberals might not like to be associated with all the clerical legislation of Prince Bismarck, but they are, I suppose, just as unwilling to be suspected of sympathy with the Syllabus. Mr. Gladstone's book is therefore quite timely. The press here is not indifferent to its importance, and has given long and elaborate accounts of it from London."

[Advertisement.]
The first cold snap has made business lively at KNOX'S, the ladies recognizing the fact that his display of fancy FURS is unusually attractive, embracing as it does all the popular varieties, such as Brown, Otter, Shetland and Alaska Seal, Russian Sable, Mink, Lynx, and Red Martin, all marked down at very low figures. KNOX'S stores are at No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

[Advertisement.]
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[Advertisement.]
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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Quicksilver	36	200	North-western Pf.	61
200	do	35⅜	100	do......s3.	61
200	do......c.	35⅜	200	do......s3.	61⅛
100	do	35¼	300	Lake Shore....s3.	80
200	do	35⅛	400	do	80⅛
400	Quicksilver Pref.	48	200	do......c.	80⅛
200	do	47	200	do	80⅛
100	do	46½	700	do......s3.	80⅛
900	Union Pacific	35⅞	800	do	80¼
400	do......b3.	36	1000	do......s3.	80¼
100	do......s3.	35⅞	1200	Rock Island	100⅜
400	Western Union	80⅜	200	St. Paul	37¼
100	do......c.	80⅜	100	do	37⅜
400	do......s3.	80⅜	800	do	37½
800	do	80½	200	do	37⅝
1200	Pacific Mail	44⅜	300	do	37½
100	Erie Railway	27½	100	C., C. & I. C.	9⅜
200	do	27⅜	2400	Tol. & Wabash	29¾
600	do	27¼	200	do......b3.	29⅞
400	do......b3.	27⅜	400	do	30
800	do	27⅜	100	do......c.	30
200	North-western	42⅞	100	Atlantic & Pac. P.	17⅜
400	do	43	20	do	17⅛
300	do......s3.	42⅞	100	do......s3.	17½
800	do	42⅞	100	do	17½
200	do......c.	42⅞	1500	Ohio & Miss	33⅛
200	do	43	600	do......s3.	33⅛
200	do	43⅛	100	do......c.	33⅛
500	do......b3.	43¼	800	do	33⅛
300	do......s3.	43⅛	800	do......b3.	33¼
500	do	43¼	500	do	33¼
300	do......b3.	43⅜	200	do......c.	33¼
500	do	43⅜	100	do	33¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.......12.	119⅞	$16,000	U. S. 5-20, '65, R.....c.	115½
10,000	U. S. 5-20, '65, C., N.	118¾	8,000	U. S. 5-20, '67, C.	119⅜
10,000	do	118⅝	20,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C.....b. c.	112⅞
186,000	do	118⅝			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000	Ohio 6s, '86	106	100	Quicksilver	35
7,000	Tenn. 6s, old, x coup.	55	100	do.....b.c.	34½
3,000	do	55⅛	100	do	34⅝
			500	do	34¾
1,000	B.,C.R.&M.1st	52	100	Mich. Cen....b.c.	76½
1,000	C.& N.W. C.C. G. bds.	85	7	do	76
5,000	C.,C.,C.&Idp's 1st	104½	100	Cle.& P. R. G. b.c.	88⅝
			100	C. & N. W. b.c.b3.	43⅜
			500	do......s3.	43¼
3,000	H. &St.Jo.8s,c.	82½	500	do	43¼
1,000	N. Y. C.6s, '83.	97½	500	do......s3.	43⅛
2,000	Ohio & M. con.	95	200	do	43⅛
60,000	do.....b.c.	95	200	do......c.	43
3,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	79⅞	300	do	43⅛
5,000	Cen. P. G. bds.	95⅞	600	do	43¼
3,000	U. P. R. 1st M.	91⅝	200	do......c.	43¼
27,000	do	91¾	200	do......s3.	43⅛
7,000	U. P. S. F'd.	76⅛	300	do	43¼
5,000	P. R. of Mo. 1st.	86½	500	do......b3.	43⅜
4,000	P. R. of Mo. 2d.	79	300	do	43⅜
5,000	St. L.&I.M.1st.	91	1600	do	43½
5,000	do	90½	100	do......b3.	43⅝
6,000	Tol.& Wab.2d.	72¾	800	do......s3.	43½
9,000	do	72½	700	do	43½
8,000	W. U. Tel. 7s.	99¾	3300	do	43⅝
12,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	100	500	do......s3.	43½
10,000	L.&N. con.,'98.	86	300	do......s3.	43⅝
5	Fourth N. Bank	98½	200	do......b3.	43⅜
20	German Am. Bk.	86	100	do	43⅝
100	Del. & H. C....b3.	116	200	do......s3.	43½
100	Quick. Pf......b.c.	46	100	C.& N.W.Pf...b.c.	61¼
100	do	45½	200	do	61⅜
200	do	46	100	do	61¼
500	Am. D. Tel....b.c.	40¼	200	C. & R. I..b.c. b3.	100¼
500	W. U. Tel.....b.c.	80½	100	do......c.	100¼
200	do......s3.	80½	200	U. P. R.....b.c.b3.	36
200	do	80⅝	100	do......c.	35⅞
300	do......s3.	80½	400	do	35⅞
500	do	80⅜	800	do......s3.	35¾
300	do	80½	700	do......b3.	35⅞
100	do......c.	80½	500	do......s3.	35⅞
2300	do	80⅝	800	do......c.	35¾
500	do......c.	80⅝	100	N. J. Cen.....b.c.	107
100	do......b3.	80⅝	600	C., M., & St.P.b.c.	37½
100	Pac. M....b. c.b3.	44½	100	do	37⅜
200	do	44½	100	do......b3.	37½
1000	do......s3.	44⅜	200	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	57½
600	do	44½	500	T., W. & W.b.c.s3.	30
900	do	44⅝	300	do......c.	30
300	do......b3.	44¾	200	do	29⅞
700	do	44¾	300	do......s3.	29¾
500	do......s3.	44¾	200	do	29¾
600	do......b3.	44⅞	200	do	29⅞
1300	do	44¾	1000	do	30
25	U. S. Ex.....b.c.	65¼	100	do	29⅞
10	do	64¾	200	do......b3.	29⅞
25	N.Y. C. & H.b.c.	101⅜	100	P. R. of Mo...b.c.	47½
10	do	101½	100	do......b3.	47½
26	do	101	130	S.L.I. M., & S.b.c.	25
300	Erie.......b.c.b3.	27½	10	At. & P. Pf....b.c.	17⅛
300	do	27½	100	do	17¼
500	do	27⅜	100	do	17⅛
600	do	27¼	100	do	17
200	do	29⅛	100	do	17¼
200	do......b3.	27¼	100	do......c.	17
500	do	27⅛	10	N. Y., N. H., & H.	139½
100	dd......s4.	27⅛	90	D., L., & W...b.c.	109½
100	do......s3.	27⅛	300	do	109⅛
400	do......b3.	27⅛	40	do	109⅜
100	L.S.& M.So.b.c.b3.	80⅜	10	Morris & Es...b.c.	98½
200	do	80¼	100	O. & M......b.c.s3.	33⅛
1300	do......s3.	80⅛	200	do......b3.	33¼
1100	do......s3.	80	300	do	33⅛
1100	do	80	500	do......s3.	33
1200	do	79⅞	1300	do	33
20	do	80	700	do......s3.	32⅞
600	do......s3.	79⅞	200	do	32⅞
300	do......c.	79⅞	200	do......b3.	33
1000	do......b3.	80	200	do	33
6200	do	80	200	do......b3.	33⅛
100	do......s3.	79⅞	500	do	33
100	do	79⅞	1500	do	32⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, new. ex coup.	55	100	Del., L. & W.	109¼
			80	do	109⅜
10,000	H. & S. J. 8s, C.	83½	100	St. L. & I. M.	25½
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	91¾	200	North-western	43½
4,000	do......b3.	91¾	300	do	43⅝
400	Amer. Dist. Tel.	40½	200	do......c.	43⅝
400	do	40¼	100	do......s3.	43½
500	Erie........b3.	27⅛	100	do......c.	43½
600	do	27⅛	1100	do	43½
100	Western Union	80⅝	800	do	43⅝
100	do......s3.	80½	100	Rock Island	100¼
20	do	80¾	100	do......c.	100¼
100	do	80⅝	200	do......s3.	100⅛
600	Pacific Mail	44⅜	600	Tol. & Wab.	29⅞
100	Lake Shore...b3.	80	300	do	30
250	do	80	100	do	29⅞
100	do......s3.	79⅞	300	Ohio & Miss	32⅞
1900	do......b3.	80	100	do......b3.	32⅞
300	do	80	900	do	32¾
100	do......s5.	80	500	do	32⅞
800	Union Pacific	35⅝	1000	do......c.	32⅞
100	do......s3.	35⅝	100	Atl. & Pac. Pf.	16¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000	U.S. 6s, R.,'81.	119	$20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	119½
50,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '68.	119⅛	1,000	U. S. 10-40 C.	114⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	N.Y.C.6s,'83.	97	100	L.S.&M.So.b.c.s5.	80
1,000	N.Y.C.7s,'76.	102	100	do......c.	80
1,000	Hud.R.2d S.F.	108¾	400	do......s3.	80
10,000	U.Pac.7s, L.G.	88¼	1200	do	80
2,000	U. Pac. S. F.	76¼	100	do......b3.	80
3,000	U. Pac. 1st.	91⅞	500	do......s3.	79⅞
2,000	L.S.Con.1st C.	103	700	do	79⅞
23,000	L.S.Con. 2d C.	95	100	C. & R. I....b. c.	100⅛
17,000	O. & M. 2d.b.c.	80	100	do	100¼
1,000	C. & N. W.Con. R. Gold bds.	84	100	C. & N. W.b.c.b3.	43⅝
			200	do......s3.	43½
9,000	C. & N. W.Con. C. Gold bds.	85	900	do	43⅝
			1600	do......b3.	43¾
7,000	Mor.&E.7s,'71.	99	500	do......b3.	43⅞
3,000	Pac. R. Mo.1st.	86	2400	do	43¾
6,000	Mich. So. 2d.	99⅞	200	do......s3.	43⅞
300	Quick. Min.b. c.	35½	200	do......b3.	43¾
100	Quick. Pf....b. c.	46	100	C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	61½
100	do.....b. c.	46¼	100	do	61⅜
200	At.&P. Tel.b.c.b3.	19⅝	100	do	61½
400	W. U. T...b.c.s3.	80⅝	100	do	61⅜
100	do......b5.	80¾	100	do	62
1600	do......b3.	80¾	100	do......b3.	61⅞
500	do	80¾	100	do	61¾
400	Am. Dist. Tel.b.c.	40½	700	C.,Mil.&St.P..b.c.	37½
50	Am. Exp.....b.c.	65	200	do......b3.	37⅝
90	U. S. Exp.....b.c.	65	200	do	37⅝
100	Pac. Mail.b. c.b3.	44¾	100	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	57½
100	do......s3.	44⅝	300	T.,W. & W.b.c.b3.	30
300	do	44⅝	200	do	29⅞
20	N.Y.C.&Hud.b.c.	101½	400	O. & M......b. c.	32¾
100	Erie......b.c. b30.	27¼	200	do	32⅞
800	do	27¼	1500	do......b3.	33
300	do......b3.	27¼	50	do......b3.	33⅛
100	do	27¼	175	O. & M. Pf.b. c.	61
100	do	27⅛	100	H. & St. Jos.b.c.	25¾
40	Harlem......b.c.	133	100	St. L., I. M. & So.	25½
100	Mich. Central..c.	76½	100	At. & Pac.Pf. b.c.	16¾
200	Un. Pac.....b. c.	35⅞	20	do	17
500	do......s3.	35¾	100	do	16¾
300	do	35¾			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$30,000	Tenn. 6s, n.	76½	300	North-west...b3.	43¾
2,000	U. Pac. 1st.	91¾	500	do	43¾
100	Quick. Pref.	46	500	do......b3.	43⅞
1700	Western Union.	80¾	600	do......b3.	44
500	do......s3.	80¾	1200	do	44
400	do......b3.	80⅞	100	do......b3.	44⅛
600	Am. Dist. Tel.	40¼	200	do......b3.	44¼
20	Wells-Fargo Ex.	83¾	200	do......s3.	44⅛
200	Pac. Mail.....b3.	44⅝	100	do......b3.	44⅛
100	do	44⅝	200	do	44⅛
100	N.Y. C. & Hud.	101½	700	do	44¼
100	Erie.........b60.	27⅜	900	do......b3.	44¼
100	do......b30.	27½	400	do......s3.	44⅛
100	do......c.	27⅛	1300	do	44¼
600	do	27⅛	500	do......s3.	44¼
200	Lake Shore...s4.	79⅞	300	do	44¼
1100	do......b3.	80	64	Pittsburg	88½
100	do	80	100	North-west. Pref.	61¾
200	Ohio & Miss.b3.	32⅞	100	do......b3.	61⅞
100	do......s3.	32¾	200	Tol. & Wab..b3.	30
500	do......b3.	32¾	700	do	30
300	do	32⅞	100	St. Paul	37⅝
350	do	32¾	200	do......b3.	37¾
1000	do	32⅝	700	do	37¾
300	do	32¾	300	do	37⅞
600	do......b3.	32¾	600	do......b3.	37⅞
100	U. Pacific...b15.	35¾	600	do......s3.	37¾
900	do......s3.	35¾	300	do	37¾
100	do	35¾	30	Fort Wayne	95¾

FRIDAY, Nov. 27—P. M.

To-day's dealings in stocks were hardly above those of yesterday in amount, but the market was quite irregular, and in some instances shows a considerable advance. The business has been well distributed, though much the largest share of activity was seen in North-western, which closed 1½ ℘ cent. higher, at 44¼. The buying has not been confined to one party, though there is an appearance of a combination managing this stock for a rise. A fair amount was taken by the people who have recently been "short," and who are still borrowing the certificates for delivery. The preferred stock was noticeably higher. Lake Shore was firmer in the early transactions, but declined to 79⅞ under the manipulation spoken of the other day. Ohios advanced to 33¼, but at last declined to 32¾, the closing price of Thursday. Western Union was strong on moderate dealings, and the same may be said of Pacific Mail. St. Paul sympathized with its "Granger" neighbor, North-western, and was firm at an improvement of ¾ ℘ cent. The general temper of the market was cheerful and even confident at the close of the day.

The Executive and Finance Committee of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad have addressed a circular to the bondholders and stockholders in that company, announcing that it has been wholly freed from floating debt, that the traffic since June last has shown a marked gain, that the present condition of the finances and the business warrants the resumption of dividends on the preferred stock, and that the company will henceforth pay such dividends semi-annually, on the first days of March and September.

Some figures and estimates from a recent editorial article in the Chicago *Tribune* are interesting as throwing light upon the financial condition and prospects of the grain-growing region of our country. The complaint of hard times and general depression, of which we frequently hear at the East, seems not to be much known in those more favored States, or such complaint, if made, seems to be hardly warranted by the state of things existing among the producing classes of the West. The cash value of the corn received at Chicago during the year 1873 is stated in round numbers at $14,000,000. The value of the same product received at that place for the already-expired portion of the current year is called $21,000,000, an increase of 50 ℘ cent., without reckoning the six weeks yet remaining. The value of the hogs to be packed in the West during the current season is estimated at $85,000,000, and the wheat and other grain will, in the opinion of our usually well-informed contemporary, amount to $25,000,000 more. These very large sums of money, distributed over four of the North-western States, will at all events tend to relieve the suffering, if any exist there, even though they should not furnish much traffic to the railroads.

Government Bonds were moderately active at an advance of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. for 1865s, new issue, and 1867s. The domestic inquiry is large and steady, and the demand for export is limited chiefly by the great difficulty which dealers find in making up round lots. State Bonds were very dull. Virginia Consols close 53¾ bid; Tennessee, old issue, ex-coupon, sold at 55@55⅛, and are quoted 54@56.

In Railroad Bonds we note sales of Ohio and Mississippi consolidated 7s at 95, an improvement, and second mortgages at 79⅞; Toledo and Wabash seconds at 72¾@72½, Iron Mountain firsts at 91@90½, Michigan Central 7s at 100, and Louisville and Nashville consolidated at 86. The Pacific Railroad issues were steady at 95⅞ for consols, Centrals at 95¾@96, and 91⅞ for Unions, closing at 91¾@92; Land Grants, 88⅛@88¼, and Sinking Funds 76⅛@76¼.

Gold opened at 111⅝, and was soon advanced to 111⅞. It then declined to 111¾, and sold at that price during all the rest of the day and at the close. Gold loans were made at 1@3 ℘ cent. for carrying, though with several transactions free of interest, and in one or two instances a small consideration was paid for borrowing.

At the Treasury sale of Gold to-day the bids amounted to $2,300,000 at 111½@111.77. The half million was awarded at 111.73@111.77. The specie engagements for shipment by to-morrow's steamers are $350,000.

Exchange is quoted easier at $4 85@$4 85¼ for prime sixty-day bills, and $4 89¾@$4 90 for sight. The nominal rates are unchanged at $4 86@$4 90½.

The London quotations are identical with those of Thursday for Consols, and fully steady for our bonds. Erie has lost most of yesterday's advance, and closed at 24¼@24⅜. The Bank of England lost £25,000 in bullion "on balance" to-day. French Rentes are quoted 61f. 52½c.

Money was easy at 3@3½ ℘ cent. for call loans, with exceptions at 2½, 2, and 4 ℘ cent. The movement of currency to the interior is partially continued; but one or two banks keeping western accounts report very considerable receipts to-day from that direction, in one instance accompanied by a large order to buy Government bonds for temporary investment. For discount of prime commercial paper the supply of money is abundant at 5@7 ℘ cent. Stocks were in good request for delivery, and for North-western in particular there was a sharp inquiry.

The Sub-Treasury paid out $95,000 in gold, to-day, for interest, and $79,000 on account of bonds redeemed. At Washington the internal revenue receipts were $560,000, and the National Bank notes sent in for redemption amounted to $650,000. The Customs receipts at Washington for the week ending Nov. 21 were $2,250,000, and the Treasury balances at the close of business there were: Currency, $14,900,000; Coin, $83,000,000. Against the latter item there are certificates outstanding amounting to $23,330,000.

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the Port of New-York for the week ending Nov. 27, and since Jan. 1, were as follows:

For the week.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Entered	$1,230,080	$857,865	$1,283,974
Marketed	1,338,567	821,247	1,241,418
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered	130,563,858	109,916,408	101,383,833
Marketed	127,072,369	111,053,899	103,648,231

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 27.

	Wednesday.	Friday.
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	112¾	112¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	119⅜	119¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	113	112¾
Gold	111⅝	111¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85¼@½	$4 85@¼
New-York Central and Hudson	101⅛	101½
Harlem	—	131
Erie	27⅜	27⅛
Lake Shore	80	80
Wabash	29⅝	30
Rock Island	100⅜	100¼
North-western	42¾	44¼
North-west Preferred	60⅝	61⅞
St. Paul	37⅛	37¾
St. Paul Preferred	57¼	57½
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾	32¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	9⅜	9⅜
Union Pacific	35⅞	35¾
Pacific Mail	44¼	44⅝
Panama	115	115
Western Union	80¼	80⅞
New-Jersey Central	107	107
Del., Lackawanna and Western	109¼	109⅛
Atlantic and Pacific Preferred	17¼	16¾
Missouri Pacific	47½	47½

RANGE OF PRICES TO-DAY.

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	101½	101	181
Harlem	133	133	40
Erie	27½	27⅛	8,100
Lake Shore	80⅜	79⅞	24,170
Wabash	30	29¾	8,400
North-western	44¼	42⅞	33,800
North-western Preferred	62	61	1,800
Rock Island	100⅜	100⅛	2,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37⅞	37¼	6,300
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	57½	57½	300
Ohio and Miss.	33¼	32⅝	18,800
Ohio and Miss. Pf.	....	....	175
New-Jersey Central	107	107	100
Union Pacific	36	35¾	7,700
C., C. and Ind. Central	9⅜	9⅜	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25¾	25¾	100
Pittsburg	88⅝	88½	164
Michigan Central	76½	76½	207
D., L. and Western	109½	109⅛	610
Morris and Essex	98½	98½	10
Western Union Telegraph	80⅞	80⅜	12,220
Pacific Mail	44⅞	44⅜	8,800
Quicksilver	36	34½	1,900
Quicksilver Preferred	48	46	1,400
Wells Fargo & Co., Express	83¾	83¾	20
American Express	65	65	50
United States Express	65¼	64¾	125
Iron Mountain	25½	25	330
Atlantic Pacific Preferred	17½	16¾	1,150
Missouri Pacific	47½	47½	200
Total shares sold			139,322

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Offered.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	119	119¼
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	119	119⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	119⅞	120
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	112½	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112⅝	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅛	114⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	114⅛	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	115⅜	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	118⅜	118⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	118⅝	118¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	119⅛	119¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	119⅝	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	119	119¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	119⅜	119⅝
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	113	113¼
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	114	114¼
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112¾	113
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112¾	112⅞
Gold	111¾	111¾

The following shows the day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$37,195,000
Gold balances	1,121,797
Currency balances	1,937,422

And at the Clearing-house:

Currency exchanges	$85,872,479
Currency balances	3,251,962
Gold exchanges	9,787,664
Gold balances	848,354

The following were to-day's bids for State securities:

Alabama 7s,'83	37	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110
Alabama 8s,'86	47	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	110
Alabama 8s,'88	45	N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87	110
Arkansas 6s, F'd	21	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87	110
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	8	N. Y. 6s, G. Loan, '83	110
		N. Y. 6s, G. Loan, '91	115
California 7s	114	N. Y. 5s, G. Loan, '75	109
Connecticut 6s	104	N. Y. 5s, G. Loan, '76	109
Georgia 7s, new bs.	90½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J	52
Georgia 7s, indorsed.	85		
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O	52
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	102		
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	102	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, J. & J	33
Ill. War Loan	102		
Kentucky 6s	102	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, A. & O	33
Louisiana 6s	25		
La. 6s, new bds	25	N. C. 6s, sp. tax, C.3.	5
La. 6s, new F. Debt.	21	Ohio 6s, '75	101
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	21	Ohio 6s, '86	106
La. 6s, Levee bds	27½	Rhode Island 6s	104
La. 8s, Levee bds	27	S. C. 6s	30
La. 8, Lev. bds. of '75.	27	S. C. 6s, J. & J	21⅛
Mich. 6s,'78–'79	103½	S. C. 6s, A. & O	21
Mich. 6s,'83	103½	S. C. 6s, F'd'g Act.'66.	25
Mich. 7s,'90	101	S.C.6s,L.C.'89,J. & J	17
Mo. 6s, due in '75	101	S.C.6s,L.C.'89,A.&G.	17
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98	S. C. 7s of '88	17
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97	S.C.7s, non-f'dable bs.	6½
Mo. 6s, due in '78	96	Tennessee 6s, old	74
Mo. 6s, due in '79	96	Tennessee 6s, n. bds	74
Mo. 6s, due in '80	96	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., x C.	54½
L.bs.,due '81 to '91 in.	96	Tenn. 6s, new series.	54
H. & St. Jo., due '86.	94	Va. 6s, old	38
H. & St. Jo., due '87.	94	Va. 6s, new bds.,'66	38
N. Y. R. B. Loan	108⅜	Va. 6s, new bds.,'67	38
N. Y. C. B. Loan	108⅜	Va. 6s, Consol bds	56
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	110	Va. 6s, ex mat'd Cp.	53¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	106½	Buffalo & St. Line 7s.	102½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	100¾	Kal. & W. P. 1st	85
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds.	98	Lake Shore Divid	98½
B., C. R.&M.1st 7s,g.	52	Lake Shore C. R.1st.	100
Ches. & O. 6s 1st	51	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	94¾
Ches.&O. 6s 1st, ex c.	40	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	102½
Chi. & Alt. Inc.	100½	Mich.Cen.Con.7s,1902.	99⅞
St. L., J. & C. 1st	97	N. Y. Central, 6s, '83.	97
C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st.	112	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	112½
C. R. of N. J. 1st, n.	108¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	111½
Am. D. & Imp. bds.	100½	H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85.	108¾
M.&S.P.1st 7 3-10,P.D	91	H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	99½
M. & St.P.7s.G.,R.D.	83	Harlem 1st, 7s, R.	107½
M. & St.P.1st,LaC.D.	88½	N. Missouri 1st	84
M. & St. P.1st, I.&D.	70	Ohio & Miss.Con.S.F.	97
M. & St. P.1st,C.&M.	80	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	94¾
M. & St. P. 2d	72	Ohio & Miss.2d Cons.	79¾
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	95	Cen.Pacific G. Bds.	95¾
C. & N. W. C. bds.	89	Cen. Pac. St. aid bds.	106
C. & N. W. 1st	97	Western Pacific bds.	85¾
Gal. & Chi. 2d	99½	Un. Pac. 1st bds	91⅝
Chi. & Mil. 1st	94½	Un. Pac., L. G. 7s	88¼
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s.S.F.	104¼	Un. Pac., S. F.	76⅛
Del., Lack.& W. 1st.	101⅛	Pac. R. of Mo., 1st	86
Del.,L.& W.7s,1 Con.	109½	Pac. R. of Mo., 2d	78
Morris & Essex 1st.	106	C. & P., Con. S. F.	100½
Mor. & E. b'ds, 1900.	94	C. & P., 3d	100¾
Mor. & E. 7s, of '71	98½	C. & P., 4th	95
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	100	Col., Chic. & Ind., 1st	67¾
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	97	Col., Chic. & Ind., 2d.	26¼
Long Dock Bonds	103¼	St. L. & I. M., 1st	90
B.,N.Y. & E. 1st, '77.	90	St. L. & I. M., 2d	70
Han. & St.J. land G.	103	Alt. & T. H., 1st	102
Han. & St. J. 8s, C.	82½	Alt. & T. H., 2d pfd.	89
Ill. Cen. 7 per ct. '75.	101	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	73
Cedar F.& Minn. 1st.	82½	B. & S. I. R., 1st 8s	95
Mich. So. 7 per ct.2d.	99½	Tol., Per. & W., E. D	81
M.S.N.I.S.F'd 7 p. ct.	104¼	Tol., Per. & W., W. D	71
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	104	Tol., Per. & W., 2d	40
Cleve. & Tol. new B.	99	Tol. & W., 1st Ex	90½
Cleve.,P. & A. old B.	102	T. & W., 1st St. L. div	74⅝
Cleve.,P.& A.new B.	98¼	Tol. & W., 2d	72½
Buff. & Erie new B.	99	Tol. & W. Con., C.	56½

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1874.

Gold Receipts	$467,834 67
Gold Payments	495,830 38
Gold Balance	53,925,304 33
Currency Receipts	605,809 83
Currency Payments	1,391,783 26
Currency Balance	50,214,323 83
Customs	362,000 00

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 27, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	66	Molasses(N.O.)bbls.	1,135
Cotton, bales	4,571	Spirits Turp., bbls.	343
Broom-corn, bales	4	Lead, pigs	1,146
Dried Fruit, pks	325	Resin, bbls	1,880
Eggs, bbls	2,464	Oil-cake, pks	1,697
Flour, bbls	20,711	Pork, pks	594
Wheat, bushels	415,507	Beef, pks	455
Corn, bushels	104,180	Cut-meats, pks	1,219
Oats, bushels	152,429	Lard, pks	3,826
Malt, bushels	3,200	Stearine, pks	23
Barley, bushels	59,211	Butter, pks	7,797
Grass-seed, bags	507	Cheese, pks	13,308
Flaxseed, bags	8	Tallow, pks	143
Beans, bags	720	Pea-nuts, bags	412
Peas, bushels	7,855	Spelter, pieces	1,494
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Starch, bxs	4,455
Corn-meal, bags	390	Tea, half chests	3
Oat-meal, bbls	205	Tobacco, hhds	81
Hemp, bales	8	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,752
Hops, bales	500	Whisky, bbls	1,255
Hides, No	1,521	Wool, bales	152
Hides, bales	1,612	Skins, No	102
Leather, sides	11,650	Sugar, bbls	791
Moss, bales	259		

The export clearances, hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the brig Christine, for Montevideo.—2,175 bbls. Flour.

By the brig Ella, for Santos.—20,000 feet Lumber, 70 bbls. Resin, 80 pks. Woodware, 10 cases Biscuits, 1,075 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Ossoinaka, for Waterford.—28,730 bushels Corn.

By the bark Conquestatore, for Liverpool.—3,610 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Fomalhaut, for Antwerp.—2,389 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark James Condie, for Yokohama.—145 cases Slates, 100 cases Chalk, 24,099 cases Petroleum, 50 cases Crayons, 50 bbls. Plaster Paris.

By the bark Vesuvio, for Genoa—1,581 cases Tobacco.

By the bark Chieftain, for Liverpool—1,500 bbls. Resin, 542 cases Sewing Machines, 936 Oars, 1,065 bales Cotton.

By the brig Galatea, for Pernambuco—152 bbls. Resin, 150 kegs Lard, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 700 cases Petroleum, 8 cases Spirits Turpentine, 100 kegs Crackers, 1,000 Reams Paper, 20 cases Candles, 200 bdls. Hoops, 12 cases Florida Water, 16 pks. Woodware.

By the bark Arlington, for Havre—4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a moderate call noted for seasonable supplies, which has been met mostly through the jobbing and auction house, with values ruling about steady, in the leading lines. The wholesale houses have been generally reporting a comparatively limited movement.

BRICKS—A moderate movement has been reported since our last. Prices have been fairly supported. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@$3 50; Jersey, $5 50@$6; Up River, $6 25@$7; Haverstraw, $7@$8; Croton Front at $12 for brown, $13 for dark, and $14 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58 ℘ thousand.

CANDLES—Are in very moderate demand, almost wholly in a jobbing way, on the basis of previous prices. Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearine, 28c.@29c. ℘ lb.

COAL—A very moderate inquiry is noted for most kinds, in the wholesale line, at about former figures. Gas Coals attract but little attention at the moment. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Newcastle and Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 25@$6 75, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ℘ ton. The retail business has been less active at about previous rates.

COCOA—Has been generally dull, though nominally steady in price; Maracaibo quoted at 27c.@29c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been comparatively dull, with values quoted nominally unchanged. Sales have been reported here of 993 bags by the Ontario, and 163 bags by the Fairy Belle, and at Baltimore, 5,000 bags by the Aquidneck, on private terms; also at New-Orleans, 4,000 bags by the Advance at 17¾c., gold. Other kinds inactive within the former range. Java, in invoices, 24c.@28c.; Rio, ordinary to prime cargoes, 16¾c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c., gold.

COOPERAGE STOCK—A somewhat livelier inquiry is noted for the leading kinds, on a firm basis as to values.

CORDAGE—Is in slack demand on the basis of previous quotations.

COTTON—Has been quiet and weak in price for early delivery, with the official quotations, however, remaining as before. Sales have been reported since our last of only 1,020 bales, (of which 637 bales were placed on Wednesday evening,) including 294 bales to shippers, 584 bales to spinners, and 142 bales to speculators. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted; Ordinary, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Middling, 15⅛c.; Good Middling, 16c. ℘ lb. An active business has been reported for forward delivery, but at a reduction of 1-16c.@3-32c. ℘ lb., under more liberal offerings and rather less favorable foreign advices. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,000 bales, of which 8,500 bales were on Wednesday evening, and 14,500 bales to-day, with 1,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options, closing at 14 11-16c.; December, 14 23-32c.; January, 15 1-16c.; February, 15⅜c.@15 13-32c.; March, 15 23-32c.@15¾c.; April, 16c.@16 1-32c.; May, 15 5-16c.; June, 16 19-32c.@16⅝c. ℘ lb. The receipts at this port for two days were 4,571 bales, including 1,236 from New-Orleans, 1,270 from Mobile, 1,185 from Norfolk, 205 from Baltimore, and 675 per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 24,475 bales, and for the week 165,525 bales, against 156,226 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 1,277,298 bales, against 996,121 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 35,920 bales; to the Continent, 9,150 bales; stock in New-York, 98,510 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 557,171 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Good Ordinary	14	14	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	15⅛	15	15¼	15¼
Good Middling	15½	15⅜	15½	15½
Middling Fair	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

EGGS—Have been in less demand within the range of from 24c.@32c. for ordinary to fancy, the main call having been for stock available at 28c.@30c. for good to strictly choice marks. Limed stock quoted at 21c.@25c.

FISH.—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for the leading kinds, without any important alteration as to values. Holders are not urgent in their offerings of stock, though some accumulation is reported, chiefly of Mackerel and Herring. We quote Dry Cod at from $5@$6 50, chiefly at $6@$6 25 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 50@$14; No. 2 at $9 50@$10 50; No. 3 at $8@$9 ℘ bbl. Pickled Herrings at $4 75@$7; Smoked Herrings, 35c.@40c. for scaled, and 30c.@35c. for No. 1 ℘ box. Dutch Herrings, $1 05 ℘ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A livelier business has been reported in State and Western Flour at a shade stronger prices. The demand has been mostly for low grade stock for shipment, and for the medium grades on home trade account. The dealings in shipping extras have been quite extensive, and in Superfine and No. 2 Fair on the basis of our quotations. The offerings have been generally lighter, and holders less eager to place supplies at the current rates. The sales since our last have been 21,800 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4 15, chiefly at $3 75@$4; Sour Flour at $4@$5 50; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 75, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50 for fair to very good, and $4 60@$4 65 for choice; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 30, mainly at $5 15@$5 25; very good to very fancy do, and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$6, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, at $4 90@$5 25, mainly at $5 05@$5 25; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 95@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping at $5 10@$5 75, mostly at $5 35@$5 50, and trade and family extras within the previous range....Included in the sales have been 10,450 bbls. shipping stock, mostly at quoted rates. Of this amount the bulk consisted of State and Minnesota regular shipping extras, and Red and Amber Western Winter Wheat Extras. The City Mills were mostly sold ahead of production....Southern Flour has been attracting more attention, in a jobbing way, and has been held with more confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,120 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 10 for very poor to choice shipping and trade Extras, and $6 10@$7 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected....Rye Flour has been in fair demand within the range of from $4 35@$5 85 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 385 bbls., chiefly at $5 60@$5 75 for Superfine ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been inactive, but quoted steady within the range of from $4 15@$4 75 for ordinary to very choice Yellow Western, the latter an extreme, for job lots; $4 75 for Golden Ear; $4 20@$4 50 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 500 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been in light demand, yet quoted at from $1 55@$2 05 ℘ 100 lbs....Oat-meal has been in slack request since our last, within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ℘ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been moderately sought after within the range of $3@$3 35 ℘ 100 lbs., the latter for choice.

FRUIT—The demand is fair for the leading kinds, which are held with more confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 95@$3; 2,500 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 70@$3 85; 5,600 bxs. Valencia at 10⅜c.@10½c., now held at 10¾c.; 200 bbls. Currants at 6⅛c.; 30 cks. Turkey Prunes at 12c.@12¼c.; 200 bags Brazil Nuts, 300 cases Figs, and 300 bags French Walnuts on private terms.

GRAIN—A fairly active inquiry prevailed for Spring Wheat, chiefly on export account, at firm prices. The scarcity of ocean freight room, and the very full claims of ship owners operated, to some extent, against the export movement. Winter wheat has been moderately sought after, at essentially unchanged figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 143,000 bushels at $1 14@$1 15 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mostly at $1 14 for car stock; $1 10@$1 12 for about fair to very choice New No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 11 for average stock, afloat; $1 11@$1 12 for very good to choice New No. 2 North-west Spring, car stock; $1 16@$1 18 for choice to fancy New No. 2 Duluth Spring; $1 07@$1 10 for No. 3 Spring, $1 17@$1 26 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 25 for choice New Minnesota, afloat, and $1 18@$1 20 for ordinary to fair car stock; $1 06@$1 25 for ungraded Spring, in lots; $1 15@$1 18 for Old No. 2 Spring; $1 26@$1 28½ for Amber Western; $1 18@$1 26 for poor to very choice Red do.; $1 25@$1 40 for White do....Corn has been moderately active, opening at higher prices for New, and at about steady rates for Old, but closing generally weaker. The export inquiry has been fair. Sales have been reported since our last of 151,000 bushels at 91c.@93½c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, mainly at 92½c.@93c. for prime, afloat, the inside rate for stock to be taken out of boat promptly, and 91½c. for prime, in store; 85c.@90c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western, closing at 88c.@88½c. for prime samples, afloat; 93½c.@94½c. for Yellow Western, and 90c. for new White Southern....Rye is inactive at from 93c.@97½c. ....Barley in less demand and weaker as to price. Sales have been reported of 9,500 bushels Canada West at $1 55; and 6,500 bushels State at $1 43@$1 45 for four-rowed, and $1 25@$1 34 for inferior to very good two-rowed....Barley Malt dull within the range of $1 25@$1 75 ℘ bushel....Canada Peas steady at $1 14@$1 15, in bond, on a fair export inquiry; sales, 14,500 bushels at the quoted rates, said to be, in part, for shipment to Liverpool....Buckwheat dull and heavy. State offering at 75c. ℘ bushel....Oats have been quoted stronger, on restricted offerings and a fairly active inquiry, chiefly on trade account. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 79,000 bushels at 67c.@69c. for Mixed Western, mostly on the basis of 69c. for prime Chicago, afloat; 67½c.@70c. for White Western, in store and afloat, including 9,000 bushels Ohio, in store, at the inside rate; 67½c.@69c. for Mixed State; 69c. for White State....Feed, in demand, in a jobbing way, at $20@$30 ℘ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quoted nominally steady, but have been quite tame, as a rule. Bags quoted at 11½c.@11¾c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging at 11¼c.@11¾c. Sales, 500 rolls Domestic Cloth at 11½c.@11¾c.

HAY AND STRAW—The inquiry is fair for bale Hay, for shipment and local use, at steady rates; shipping grades quoted at 55c.@65c. for good to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 65c.@$1; Clover, 50c.@60c.; Salt Hay, 45c.@55c. Straw has been in demand, including Rye at 45c.@65c.; Oat 45c.@55c., and Wheat, 40c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is attracting very little attention, manufacturers showing no disposition to operate to any considerable extent, and prices are quoted more or less nominal. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for Undressed, and $220@$270 for Dressed, ℘ ton; Manila, 7½c.@8½c.; Sisal, 5¾c.@6c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2 3-16c.@2¼c., currency, ℘ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c. Sales 1,000 bales Jute Butts at 2 3-16c., currency.

HIDES—The inquiry for supplies is less urgent, and the market is quoted weak. Sales have been reported of 6,000 Buenos Ayres at 25c., gold, 60 days' credit; 1,000 California at 24c., gold; 300 wet salted Texas, on private terms; and 600 City Slaughter at 11c.

LEATHER—The demand is moderately active for the principal kinds of stock, with a fair show of steadiness as to values. The export movement is less satisfactory as to amount, checked in part by the firmer range of ocean freight-room, which latter is in comparatively light supply.

METALS—There has been more doing in Ingot Copper at advanced prices, with sales of 1,250,000 lbs. Lake, in lots, at 23½c. for early deliveries; 23½c. for December and January, and 24c. for later deliveries....Copper products have been in rather better request, with New Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 21½c.@22c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.@22c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal at 28c. ℘ lb....Scotch Pig-iron has been in light stock and limited demand at the extreme figures recently quoted. Some inquiry is noted for American Pig-iron, but at lower rates, the market showing continued weakness under the accumulating supplies, through the free production. Most other kinds of Iron are very slow of sale and somewhat irregular as to values. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $37@$38; Glengarnock at $39@$40; Coltness, $41@$42; No. 1 American Pig-iron, $26@$28; No. 2 do., $25@$27; Forge, $24@$27; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; American Rails, nominally, $55@$57 50; Old Rails at $27@$30; Wrought Scrap, $30@$32 50 ℘ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c.@15¼c., gold....Pig-lead has been in less demand, yet quoted about steady. Ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 75, and American at $6 25@$6 30, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8¾c....Spelter has been inactive at $6 80@$7 12½c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c.@6⅞c. for ordinary domestic, for prompt and forward delivery. ....American Steel has been in light demand at unchanged figures....Regulus Antimony has been in some demand within the range of 12c.@12½c., gold, ℘ lb. Shot quoted firm at 9c.@9½c. ℘ lb....Pig-tin has been unchanged, quite active, and quoted higher, with sales reported of 7,000 slabs Straits (to arrive) at 21½c.@21¾c., now held here at 22c.@22½c., gold, and 100 slabs Malacca at 21⅞c., gold; Straits now quoted at 22c.@22½c.; English at 21¾c.; Refined at 22c., and Banca at 25½c., gold. Tin Plates have been in better request and stronger in prices, with sales reported of 500 bxs. Charcoal at $9 62½; 1,000 bxs. Charcoal Terne on private terms; 500 bxs. Coke, 14x20, at $7 62½; 1,500 bxs. do., forward delivery, at $7 37½@$7 50, gold, and 2,000 bxs. Coke Terne on private terms. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 50@$9 87½; I. C. Coke, $7 25@$7 75; Charcoal Terne at $8 25@$8 75; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 12½....Zinc has been inactive since our last on the basis of 8¾c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—The current trade is almost wholly in new crop New-Orleans, the better qualities of which are in fair request, but at rather easier prices; 165 bbls. reported sold at 62c.@65c. ℘ gallon. Old crop New-Orleans is dull and nominal. Foreign product is also neglected in the wholesale line, and values are unsettled. Nearly all the old crop foreign here is of Porto Rico product, only a few hundred hhds. Cuba remaining in first hands. Advices from Cuba report the closing of several new contracts for new crop products at comparatively dull rates. The recent arrivals of foreign here have been unimportant. The jobbing trade is very slow; 60 hhds. sold in lots at 50c.@55c., for Porto Rico, and 48c. for Demerara. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (nominally) at 40½c.@41½c. for 50-test; Grocery do. (nominally) at 43c.@50c.; Cuba Centrifugal (nominally) at 26c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@60c.; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 62c.@65c. for prime to strictly choice. Syrups have been in comparatively fair request, partly for export, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 45c.@75c., the latter for fancy; Molasses Syrup, 40c.@50c. ℘ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been quiet and nominal quoted on the basis of 35c. for hhds. and 38c. for bbls., in the absence of supplies.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately sought after, with Strained quoted at $2 30@$2 35. Sales have been reported since our last of 100 bbls. good Strained at $2 35; 1,000 bbls., buyer thirty days, at $2 40, and 350 bbls. No. 2 and No. 1 at $2 50@$4 75 ℘ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch dull at about former nominal rates....Spirits Turpentine has been inactive and quoted less firm. Sales 85 bbls. at 35½c. for merchantable and 37c for New-York pks.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in moderate request and firm in price. Linseed is quoted strong as to values, on a fair jobbing inquiry. Lard-oil is in demand at steady rates. Menhaden is offering more freely within the previous range, but is quiet. Cotton-seed Oil is in light stock and inactive at about former figures. Most other descriptions are dull, and somewhat irregular as to price. We quote: Crude Whale, 61c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 87½@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 92½@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1@$1 10 for good to strictly prime, and 82½c.@95c. for No. 1; Red-oil, 55c.; Saponified do., 57½c.@59c.; Linseed-oil from 78c.@79c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 17½@$1 25, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@44c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 44c.@47c.; Yellow do., 51c.@55c.; White do., 61c.@70c.; Paraffine, 23c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 72½c.@85c.; Cod, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 82½c.@$1 05; Cocoanut-oil, 10c.@13c.

PETROLEUM—Held firmly, but very quiet....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 5 3-16c.@5¼c....Refined, here, at 11c., and at Philadelphia, 10⅜c. ℘ gallon....Refined, in cases, 16¾c....City Naptha, 10½c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in much better demand, mainly on export account, at firmer prices. Sales, 1,200 bbls. at $21. Other kinds dull; 50 bbls. uninspected Prime Mess sold at $19; and for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 50 bbls., January, at $21 50, with February option quoted at $21 50 bid....Dressed Hogs in less demand at 8⅝c. for City....Cut Meats in moderate request at about steady rates. Sales include 1,500 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7¾c.@8c.; 1,750 Pickled Hams, on the basis of 11½c. for average weights; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.; 1,250 Smoked Hams at 13¼c.@13½c., and 25,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies at 10c.@10¼c. ℘ lb....Bacon has been inactive for early delivery on the basis of 11c. for City Long Clear, in job lots. For forward delivery, Long and Short Clear, December and January deliveries, quoted nominally at 10½c., and Short Clear, same options, at 10⅞c. ℘ lb., without important dealings reported....Lard has been actively sought after for early delivery, and has been quoted ¼c. ℘ lb. dearer, with sales reported of 750 tcs. Western Steam at 14c.@14¼c., the inside price for stock to arrive; 450 tcs. City Steam at 14c.; small lots of No. 1 City within the range of 13¾c.@14c., and 150 tcs. Refined for the West Indies at 14½c., with Continental lots quoted at 14½c. A brisk trade has been reported in Western Steam for forward delivery at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ℘ lb., but the later transactions indicated less firmness. Sales have been reported of 11,250 tcs., including 1,750 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 14¼c., which was the asking price at the close; 250 tcs., seller three months, at 14¼c.; 500 tcs., December and January, at 14¼c.; 1,000 tcs., seller six months, at 14 3-16c.@14¼c., closing at about 14 3-16c.; 5,250 tcs., January, at 14¼c.@14 5-16, closing at 14¼c.; 2,500 tcs., February, at 14⅜c.@14½c., closing at about 14 7-16c. ℘ lb....Beef has been in more demand and rather steadier in price....We quote New at $11@$12 50 for Extra Mess, and $9 50@$10 50 for Prime Mess, uninspected and inspected.... Sales 200 bbls. tierce Beef at $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$27 for Extra do., ℘ tierce. Sales 150 tcs. Extra City India reported at $26@$27. Beef Hams in fair request at $21 50@$23 for best Western; sales 75 bbls. ....The better grades of Butter have been in moderate supply and demand at essentially unchanged rates. Most other grades dull and weak on free offerings. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@45c. for very choice to fancy; 19c.@31c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@35c. for choice to very fancy....Cheese has been moderately sought after at less buoyant prices. We quote: State Factory at 12½c.@16c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 13½c.@16c. for good to fancy, the latter an extreme; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c. ℘ lb.

RICE—A fair jobbing inquiry is noted for domestic, which is held with more confidence. Foreign is quiet at about former figures. Carolina ordinary to choice quoted at $6 75@$8 50; Louisiana, $6@$7 75; Rangoon free at $6 12½@$6 37½, and in bond at $2 75@$3; and Patna free at $7@$7 25, and in bond at $4 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—A moderately active trade is noted in the leading kinds, on a firm basis as to values. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., 30c.@35c.; St. Martin, 35c.@37½c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet, but steady, at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Clover has been quiet, but steady, since our last at 10c.@10⅛c. for prime to choice; Rough Flax inactive at $2 65@$2 10; Timothy at $2 75@$2 90 ℘ bushel; Calcutta Linseed in moderate demand and quoted at $2 40@$2 42½, gold, ℘ 56 lbs.

SOAP—Has been moderately sought after, chiefly in a jobbing way, at unchanged prices. Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The jobbing call is very moderate at about former quotations. Invoices are partially neglected. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 25 for common to strictly prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 10@$1 13; Cassia, 24c.; Cloves, 40c.@42½c. East India Pepper at 21½c.@21¾c.; White Pepper at 26½c.@27½c.; Pimento at 11¾c.@12c.; Ginger, 11c.@11¾c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—There has been a rather limited movement noted in raw, prices of which have been without further important change. Refiners have been purchasing only to meet immediate wants. There has been very little inquiry for trade purposes. Sales have been made to-day of 203 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8¼c.; 12 hhds. Martinique at 7⅝c.; 90 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7 9-16c.; 841 bxs. Clayed at 8c.@8 13-16c., mainly at 8 13-16c.; and (reported) 1,500 bxs. Centrifugal at 9⅛c. ℘ lb. We now quote fair Refining, 8⅛c.; good do., 8⅜c.; prime do., 8½c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅝c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugars at 6¾c.@8c.; Melado, 5c.@6½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderately active demand, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10⅝c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.; A's at 9¾c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8¼c.@9¼c. ℘ lb., which figures indicate rather less firmness.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in more demand, and quoted firmer, with sales reported since our last of equal to 235,000 lbs. about prime to strictly choice, within the range of 8¾c.@8⅞c. ℘ lb....Stearine in moderate request, chiefly for forward delivery, with sales of 100 tcs. Western, early delivery, at 16¼c.; and 250 tcs. do., January and February, at 14¼c.@14½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—The inquiry is very limited for most descriptions, with values showing weakness, though holders of desirable qualities are not seemingly urgent in their offerings of stock. Sales, 225 half chests Japan and 700 half chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—The market has been quoted steady for the principal kinds of stock, though trade in other than Kentucky Leaf has been reported slow and unsatisfactory in most instances. The export movement has been comparatively moderate. The dealings in Kentucky since our last have been on a more extensive scale. Sales have been reported of 1,200 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@25c.; 60 cases 1873 Wisconsin Seed-leaf on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 30c.@50c., and 200 bales Havana, in lots, at 85c.@$1 15 ℘ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been scarce and quiet; quoted at $1 15 for Arctic, gold, ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 01 ℘ gallon; sales, 250 bbls.

WOOL—The business in the leading kinds has been quite moderate, checked, in part, by the very general observance of Thanksgiving Day as a close holiday. Manufacturers have shown less disposition to operate, and the inquiry from this source has been comparatively light and mostly for medium grades of stock, the offerings of which have been moderate. The better descriptions have been scarce, and held rather above the views of purchasers, thus impeding negotiations. The trade demand has been on a restricted scale. Holders of most kinds show confidence as to the future of values, and are not eager to place desirable supplies. The current dealings are almost wholly in domestic product. The bids for foreign are not as a rule satisfactory, and holders are unwilling to accept less than asking rates. Very little Domestic Pulled is available to buyers. Texas Fall Clip is arriving more freely, but is held with firmness, though not in urgent request. California Wool shows rather more steadiness on a moderate demand. Sales have been reported during the week equal to 94,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 45c.@55c.; 35,000 lbs. Unwashed, part at 31c.@35c.; 5,000 lbs. choice Scoured at $1; 50 bags Lambs' Pulled, 125 bales Oregon, 5,000 lbs. Nevada, 5,000 lbs. California Bucks, 5,000 lbs. Smyrna, 20,000 lbs. New-Zealand, and 5,000 lbs. South American, on private terms; 5,000 lbs. Black Pulled at 30c.; 65 pks. and 21,000 lbs. domestic Pulled at 33c.@48c.; 52,000 lbs. Combing at 44c.@58c.; 3,000 lbs. Combing Delaine at 62c.; 50 bales Combing Pulled at 48c.@50c.; 126,000 lbs. Texas at 25c.@35c.; 181 bales and 18,500 lbs. California Spring at 27c.@33½c.; 97 bales and 15,000 lbs. California Fall, part at 20c.@26c.; 100 bales Cape at 35c.@35½c.; 100 bales Donskoi at 32c.@35c.; 7,000 lbs. Noils, part at 28c.@33c.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quiet to-day, the limited offering of accommodation on berth and charter for early use, the very firm views of ship-owners, and the 'longshoremen's strike operating against free movements. Grain room on berth was in most demand. The offerings of general cargo were moderate. In the chartering line business was unusually tame. Grain and Petroleum tonnage was in most request, and full rates were bid, but owners were claiming an advance, thus checking negotiations. Cotton tonnage was attracting rather more attention....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Peas at 7d. ℘ bushel, and 150 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 22s. 6d. ℘ ton; and, by steam, 360 bales Cotton, in lots, at ⅜d. 7-16d ℘ lb.; 40,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ℘ standard bushel; 50 cases Manufactured Tobacco at 45s.; 13 hhds. Tobacco at 42s. 6d.; 600 bbls. Apples at 5s. ℘ bbl.; and 700 pks. Provisions at 45s.@50s. ℘ ton. Also, a British steam-ship, 1,325 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo; an American ship, 1,350 tons (now at Damariscotta.) with Cotton, from Norfolk, at 13-32d. ℘ lb., with option of Havre; and two British ships, 1,655 and 1,132 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 750 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 22s. 6d. ℘ ton, and 30 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. Also, a British ship, 657 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Glasgow, by sail, 32,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ℘ bushel; and, by steam, 400 bbls. Apples on private terms. Also, a British ship, 980 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Cork and orders, Grain tonnage was quoted hence nominally at 6s. 9d.@7s. ℘ quarter. A British ship, 1,224 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; and four do., 1,885, 1,475, 1,206, and 799 tons, with do., from do., as loading on owners' account....For Bremen, by steam, 100 bbls. Apples at 6s. ℘ bbl.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 50s.; and 100 bales Cotton, at 1c. ℘ lb.; also a German bark, 985 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at equal to 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl. for Petroleum, with option of Hamburg....For Gibraltar and orders, (privileges not extending beyond the west coast of Italy, and excluding the Spanish ports,) an American bark, 303 tons, hence, with Petroleum, in cases, at 25c.... For Bahia, a British brig, 254 tons, (now here,) with Flour, from Richmond, reported at $1 ℘ bbl., and back with Sugar, from Bahia, Pernambuco, or Maceio, for Hampton Roads, at 25s., and another, with Flour, from Richmond, reported at the same rate....For an English Windward Island, an American schooner, 165 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at about $875.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 27—1874.

Trade in Live Stock on yesterday was so small as to be quite unimportant. On this forenoon Beeves were very slow of sale at 6¾c.@13c. ℘ lb., weights 5 cwt. to 8½ cwt. strong, on 55 lbs. to 58 lbs. net. Milch Cows were not quoted. Veals sold in small lots at 7½c.@10½c. ℘ lb. Grass Calves not quoted. Sheep firm, but slow at 5c.@6½c. ℘ lb. Lambs not so firm on the market at 6c.@7½c. ℘ lb. Live Hogs sold at 6⅜c. ℘ lb.; City Dressed firm on a restricted trade at 8¾c. ℘ lb.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove—M. Goldschmidt sold for Strauss Bros. 25 choice Kentucky Steers at 13c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. C. Khan sold for M. Khan 32 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 64 good Kentucky Steers from 12c.@12¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale for Sadler, Havens & Co., 35 Ohio Steers. The Herds shipped by Morris' Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: Toffey & Sons sold 95 Texan Steers at 6¾c. ℘ lb., weight 5 cwt. M. Goldschmidt held on sale 186 Illinois Steers. F. Samuels sold in part 163 poor quality Illinois Steers at 9c.@10 c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt., scant; held on sale 16 Illinois Steers. D. N. Sherman held on sale 93 Illinois Steers. M. Lauterbach sold 88 mixed Cherokee and Colorado Steers at 9c. ℘ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. Held on sale 67 Iowa Steers. D. Waixel sold 219 Cherokee and Colorado Steers at 9c. ℘ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; held on sale 136 Iowa Steers. F. Samuels sold for A. Vogel 19 poor quality Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℘ lb., weight 5½ cwt.

At Weehawken Yards—J. H. Williams sold for M. B. Doty 69 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10¼@12¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. H. Westheimer sold for M. B. Doty 95 Indiana Steers, from coarse to fair, from 10½@11½c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for A. H. Moorehouse 19 generally fair Ohio Steers at 10¾c. ℘ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 55 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.@7½ cwt.; 16 generally good Ohio Steers at 11¾c. ℘ lb., weight 8½ cwt., strong; 19 Illinois Bulls, live weight 1,200 lbs. ℘ head, at 3½c. ℘ lb. Held on sale 144 Texan Steers and 133 Cherokee Steers.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 296 State Sheep, weight 24,540 lbs., at 5c. ℘ lb.; 139 State Lambs, weight 8,550 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb. P. Lerch sold 209 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,610 lbs., at 5 1-16c. ℘ lb.; 189 Michigan Sheep, weight 18,940 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb. P. Barnes sold 239 Ohio Hogs, weight 40,030 lbs., at 6⅜c. ℘ lb. J. H. Bird held on sale one car of Ohio Hogs.

At Forty-eighth Street Market—J. Kirby sold 25 Canada Ewes, weight 2,640 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 135 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,880 lbs., at 6½c. ℘ lb.; 92 State Sheep, weight 8,720 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 35 State Sheep, weight 2,890 lbs., at 5⅜c. ℘ lb.; 38 State Lambs, weight 2,700 lbs., at 7⅛c. ℘ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 59 Ohio Sheep, weight 5,310 lbs., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 77 State Sheep, weight 7,660 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 7 Canada Sheep, weight 820 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.: 56 State Lambs, weight 3,700 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 123 State Lambs, weight 8,210 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 73 State Lambs, weight 5,520 lbs., at 7½c. ℘ lb.; 39 Canada Lambs, weight 2,910 lbs., at 7½c. ℘ lb.; 45 Mixed State Sheep and Lambs, weight 2,930 lbs., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 54 Mixed State Sheep and Lambs, weight 3,880 lbs., at 6⅛c. ℘ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 290 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 490 lbs., at 8c. ℘ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 185 lbs., at 10½c. ℘ lb. At Harsimus Cove J. N. Pidcock sold 75 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,310 lbs., at 6⅛c. ℘ lb.; 133 Sheep, weight 10,880 lbs., at 5½c. ℘ lb.; held on sale 6 cars of Sheep. There were sold on commission for A. S. Allerton 121 Sheep, weight 10,900 lbs. at $5 40 ℘ cwt.; 200 Sheep, weight 18,000 lbs., at $5 45 ℘ cwt.; 199 Sheep, weight 17,160 lbs., at 5⅝c. ℘ lb.; 220 Sheep, weight 19,870 lbs., rates not obtained.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day—1,711 head of Horned Cattle, 3,754 Sheep and Lambs, 2,627 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards—7,032 Hogs, 2 Calves, 833 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day—2,409 Sheep, 3 Cows, 2 Dry Cows, 84 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Weehawken Yards—50 cars of Horned Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Cattle—Receipts to-day only 68 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,248 head, or 544 cars, against 476 cars for the same time last week; not sufficient sales to establish a market: no buyers were present; all the stock unsold was shipped East in first hands. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts thus far this week 10,400 head, against 19,400 head for the same time last week. The market closed firm for Canada Lambs at $6 25@$6 75; Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5; Western Sheep, $4@$5; sales, 2,300 head Western Sheep, ranging from 80 to 93 lbs., at $4@$4 65; 800 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 80 to 88 lbs., at $6 50@$6 75; 150 head Canada Sheep, ranging from 120 to 130 lbs., at $5. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,200 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 32,400 head, against 45,100 head for the same time last week; the market was slow and weak, with a downward tendency; about 70 car-loads of offerings and about 2,500 head were disposed of; Yorkers, $6 25@$6 62½; heavy Hogs, $6 87½@$7 25.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 Spring, 93¾c.; No. 2 do., 92⅜c., cash; 92⅞c., December; 93⅞c., January; No. 3 Spring, 85c.@85½c.; Rejected, 80c.@81c. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 80c. cash; 75c. all the year; 72¾c., May; Rejected, 66c.; Old, 68c.@69c. Oats in good demand and firm; No. 2, 54⅝c. cash, all the year, or January. Rye in good demand; No. 2, 92½c.@93c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 21¾, cash or December; No. 3 do., $1 06@$1 10. Pork active and higher at $20 75, cash; $21 35@$21 40, February. Lard in good demand at 13¾c., spot; $14 05, February. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 10¼c.; Short Clear do., 10⅜c.—all loose, partly cured. Green Meats firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Short Rib Middles, 9¾c.@10c.; Hams, 10½c.@10⅞c. Whisky steady at 97c. On the call of the board this afternoon Wheat closed firm at 93⅛c., December. Corn better at 76c., all the year; 72½c., May. Oats, 53¾c. Pork, $20 80@$20 35. Lard, sellers, 13¾c., cash; sales at $14 05, February. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 20,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 50,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—Flour firmer for low and medium grades, but not quotably changed. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 03; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 09@$1 10. Corn inactive; No. 2 Mixed, 69c.@71c. Oats firmer and higher; No. 2, 57c.@57¼c., cash; 56½c., December. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye lower at $1@$1 02½. Whisky steady at $1. Pork dull at $20, cash; $21, February. Dry-salted Meats—Only a limited jobbing demand. Bacon—None out of smoke. Green Meats—Little doing. Hams, 14 lbs. average, 10¼c. Lard active at 13¼c.@13½c. cash; 13⅝c. January. Hogs—Low grades dull and lower; packing lots active; Common, $6 25@$6 60; packers' $6 65@$7 30. Cattle firm and fairly active; good to extra native Steers, $4 50@$6; Cows and Heifers, $1 75@$3 25; common to fair butchers', $1 50@$3 25; Wintered Texans, $2 25@$3 75. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 35,000 Hogs, 2,400 head Cattle. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 7,700 bbls.; Wheat, 93,200 bushels; Corn, 24,600 bushels; Oats, 21,700 bushels; Barley, 9,574 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 27,922 bushels; Corn, 2,846 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 104,150 bushels; Corn, 18,400 bushels; Oats, 21,700 bushels; Barley, 800 bushels. Canal Freights unchanged. Flour—Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat steady sales of North-west at $1 03. White Michigan $1 27, Milwaukee, No. 1 Spring, $1 16; do., No. 2, do., $1 06; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16. Corn in good demand and stronger; sales, 20,000 bushels new low mixed Toledo at 80c.@81c.; small lots of old Western at 85c. Barley quick; Canada, $1 40@$1 45; Western, $1 30@$1 35; State, $1 28@$1 30. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 58c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 55@$1 60; Western, $1 45@$1 50. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—Cotton heavy and quiet; Low Middling, 14⅛c.@14¼c. Flour strong; in good demand; unchanged. Wheat active and firmer; Amber Western, $1 18@$1 30; No. 1 Red Western, $1 25@$1 26; No. 2 do., $1 23; No. 3 do., $1 17@$1 18; Rejected, $1 10@$1 12; Red Maryland, $1 20@$1 23; Amber do., $1 35@$1 38; White do., $1 20@$1 40. Corn strong and in good demand; White Southern, 75c.@82c.; Yellow do., 78c.@82c., new Mixed Western, 80c.@81c. Oats dull; Southern, 62c.@65c.; Mixed Western, 62c.@65c.; White do., 64c. Rye dull and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm; Mess Pork, $21. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11¼c. Bacon scarce; good jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.@13½. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard—New Western, 14c.@14¼c.; Refined, 14¾c.@15c. Petroleum quiet and firmer at $4 90@$4 95. Western Butter—Choice to fine scarce and firm at 33c.@35c.; Rolls, 30c.@33c. Coffee quiet and easier at 17c.@19½c. Whisky dull at $1 02.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 held at $35. Clover-seed—receipts light; sales at 8½c.@9¼c. Timothy and Flaxseed unchanged. Flour—Improved demand, with better feeling; Superfine, $3 75@4; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family Extra, $5 37½@$6; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 50@$6; high grades, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat quiet but firm; Red, $1 20@$1 24; Amber, $1 25@$1 26; White, $1 30@$1 35. Rye held at 98c.@$1. Corn fairly active; Yellow, 94c.@95c. for old; 76c.@86c. for new; new Mixed, 84c.@85c. Oats firm; White, 64c.@66c.; Mixed, 63c. Petroleum nominal; held at 10⅜c.@10¾c. for Refined; 8⅛c. for Crude. Whisky, $1 02. Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 42c.@43c.; Western Extras, 35c.@37c.; choice Western Rolls, 34c.@36c. Cheese steady; fancy New-York and fine Western, 15½c.@16c.; prime New-York, 14¼c.@15¼c. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 33c.@34c.; Western, 32c.@33c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 27.—Flour quiet, but firm; Superfine, $4 25; Treble Extra, $5@$5 50; Choice do., $5 75@$6 50. Corn dull and lower; Yellow White, 95c. Oats quiet at 70c.@72c. Brain, $1 15. Hay scarce and higher; Choice, $30. Pork dull and lower; New, $21; Old, $21 50. Dry-salted Meats scarce; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c.; Clear Sides, 11⅝c. Bacon—No demand; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c. Hams scarce; Old, 13½c.; New, 15½c. Lard scarce at 16c. Sugar in good demand; Inferior, 4½c.@5⅛c.; Common, 5¾c.@6c.; fair to fully fair, 6¼c.@7½c.; prime to strictly prime 7¾c.@8¼c.; Centrifugal, 8c. Molasses firmer and in good demand; Prime to Choice, 50c.@56c. Stock 2,221 bbls. Whiskey quiet at $1 05@$1 06. Coffee quiet; ordinary to prime, 17c.@19¼c. Corn-meal firmer at $4. Gold, 111⅝. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅛ discount; Sterling, $5 40@$5 41.

TOLEDO, Nov. 27.—Flour—Demand good at full prices. Wheat strong and held higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 17; Amber Michigan, $1 09½; December, $1 09; January, $1 12; No. 2 Red, $1 08½; January, $1 10; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 16½@$1 17; No. 2 do., $1 10½. Corn active and higher; new High Mixed, 73c.@73¼c.; November, 73c.; December, 71¾c.; January, 72¼c.; May, 76c.; new Low Mixed, 70c.@70½c.; December, 70c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 1 at 57c.; Michigan, 55c.; White, 58c. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 6c.@6½c.; to Oswego, 13c.@14c. Dressed Hogs, $8@$8 10. Clover Seed, $5 50. Receipts—Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 4,500 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 27.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; No. 1 at 96½c.; No. 2 at 91¾c.; December, 91¾c.; January, 92⅞c. Oats firm and in good demand; No. 2 at 54c. Corn firmer and in improved demand; No. 2 Mixed, 75¼c. Rye buoyant and higher; No. 1 at $1 03. Barley dull and declining; No. 2 Spring, cash, $1 26; December, $1 26½; No. 3 Spring in store, $1 08. Provisions quiet. Pork, $21, cash; $21 50 for February. Hams, in pickle, 11½c. Dry-salted Meats—Middles, 11c.; Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7¼c., loose. Lard, 13½c.@14c. No freights offering. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 120,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 51,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 27.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 2,100 bbls. Wheat firm but quiet; sales of one car Red State at $1 25. Corn firm; sales of two cars new High Mixed at 90c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 49@$1 50. Corn-meal—$37 for Bolted; $36 for Unbolted, ℘ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $28, ℘ ton. Railroad Freights lower to New-York; Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 38c.; to Albany, 34c. Lake Receipts—119,000 bushels Wheat, 365,000 bushels Corn, 60,500 bushels Barley, 9,200 bushels Rye, 8,400 bushels Peas, and 1,619,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 27.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; Red, $1 08@$1 10. Corn steady at 70c.@72c. Oats firm at 55c.@60c. Rye steady at $1 05. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter firm. Pork firm at $20 75@$21, spot; $21, last half of February. Lard firm; Steam, 13¼c.; Kettle, 14c. Bulkmeats dull and unsettled; partly-cured Shoulders, 7⅛c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10½c., all loose. Bacon quiet; stock scarce. Green Meats easier; Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c. Hams, 10¾c.@11c. Whisky firm at 99c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27.—Flour steady at $3@$6. Wheat steady at $1 10. Corn steady; Ears, 58c.@60c.; Shelled, new, 66c.@67c.; Old, 71c.@73c., in elevator. Oats steady at 54c. Rye, 90c.@95c. Barley, $1 20@$1 25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Green Meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 10c.@10¼c. Hogs—$6 75@$7 10. Receipts, 6,000.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 27.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 70c.@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork firmer at $21 50. Bacon—None here. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.; Lard, 14½c.@15¼c. Whisky, 99c.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady: Extra, $1 18; No. 1 White, $1 13½; Amber Michigan neglected. Corn steady at 85c. Oats in good demand at 55½c. Dressed Hogs at $8 50@$8 60. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 27.—Wheat nominally better; No. 1 Red, $1 12; No. 2, $1 06. Corn steady and unchanged. Petroleum firm; Standard White, in car lots, 8¾c.; State Test, 10¼c.; small lots 1c. and 2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 27.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 32c.@34c. Resin firm at $2 05 for strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for hard; $2 60 for Yellow Dip; $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn and Oats quiet; none offering. Provisions—Small business; prices unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Nov. 27.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 1,413 bales; gross receipts, 1,413 bales; exports, coastwise, 255 bales; sales, 2,437 bales; stock, 66,706 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 14,019 bales; gross receipts, 14,253 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 11,594 bales; to France, 640 bales; to the Continent, 1,007 bales; coastwise, 2,525 bales; sales, 12,810 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 27.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 5,402 bales; gross, 5,402 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,892 bales; sales, 2,910 bales; stock, 90,284 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 32,926 bales; gross, 32,947 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,576 bales; to the Continent, 2,090 bales; coastwise, 8,382 bales; sales, 10,559 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 27.—Cotton easy; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 3,661 bales; exports to the Continent, 475 bales; coastwise, 5 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 59,024 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 21,100 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,802 bales; to the Continent, 1,675 bales; to the Channel, 1,200 bales; coastwise, 5,383 bales; sales, 11,500 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 10,141 bales; gross, 10,584 bales; sales, 5,300 bales; stock, 141,545 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 45,892 bales; gross, 52,136 bales; exports to Great Britain, 17,087 bales; to France, 11,304 bales; to the Continent, 2,884 bales; coastwise, 4,203 bales; sales, 35,400 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 27.—Cotton weak; nominally unchanged; Middling, 14c.@14⅛c.; net receipts, 1,835 bales; shipments, 1,799 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 1874, 44,093 bales; 1873, 28,684 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 16,395 bales; shipments, 10,186 bales; sales, 10,500 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 1,639 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,225 bales; coastwise, 1,361 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 40,724 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 17,101 bales; gross receipts, 17,115 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,225 bales; coastwise, 7,891 bales; sales, 12,500 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 27—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 24½@24¾.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 24½.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £25,000. Erie Railway shares, 24¼@24½.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27—12:30 P.M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 86,000 bales, of which 10,000 were taken for export and 6,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 529,000 bales, including 134,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 69,000 bales, of which 42,000 were American. Actual export, 10,000 bales. The stock afloat is 378,000 bales, including 247,000 American. Breadstuffs—Corn, 37s. 9d. ℘ quarter. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 24,000 quarters, of which 17,000 were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 8s. 4d.@8s. 10d. ℘ cental for Red Western Spring, and 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d. for Red Winter. Corn, 38s.@38s. 3d. ℘ quarter. Peas, 43s. 6d.@44s. ℘ quarter for Canadian. Produce—Tallow, 42s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

4. P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,500 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7 9-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7 13-16d.

5:30 P. M.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Tallow, 46s. 6d. ℘ cwt.; Petroleum, 9d.@9¼d. ℘ gallon for Refined, and 9¼d.@9½d. for Spirits.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 56s.; Sperm Oil, £105@£106 ℘ ton; Linseed Oil, 24s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—Spanish Gold, 212½@213; American Gold, 225@226. Exchange quiet but firm; on the United States, 60 days, Currency, 104@105 premium; short-sight Currency, 107@108 premium; 60 days, Gold, 122@124 premium; short-sight do., 126@128 premium; on London, 151@155 premium; on Paris, 124@126 premium.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Hollacher vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c. Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Devery vs. Devery et al. The motion to continue the injunction is denied, and the tempory injunction is dissolved, with $10 costs.

Dinsmore vs. Adams et al.; order settled. Memorandum.

By Judge Donohue.

Payser vs. McCormick. Memorandum.

Anderson vs. Berry et al.; motion granted.

Butler vs. Palmer. Memorandum.

Cormier et al. vs. Batty et al.; commission granted without stay.

Westheimer vs. The Mayor, &c.: motion granted.

Dieliber vs. Balch; motion granted. Memorandum.

President and Directors of the Insurance Company of North America vs. Oertel; granted.

Wright vs. McCormick; motion granted.

Pretzfelder vs. Mears. Memorandum.

Hall vs. Wagner. Memorandum.

Hodsdin vs. Nudd. Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Bowery Savings Bank vs. Richards; judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Buckheister vs. Pfeifer. See decision.

Morange vs. Hersberg; motion granted. See 40 How Pr. R. 246.

In the matter of Thompson; application granted.

The People vs. Bourgeoise; application granted.

Van Reneschaer vs. Willis; motion granted.

In the matter of the application of William H. Jones to change his name; application granted.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Unsafe Building north-east corner of Morris and West streets; precept issued.

Michel vs. Kubler; motion granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 85.—*Michaels and Levi* vs. *Post.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—This was a proceeding brought by Post as Assignee in Bankruptcy of McCrary, to set aside a transfer of goods made by the bankrupt to the appellants on the ground that it was in fraud of the rights of the other creditors. The allegation was sustained and the decree was for the assignee. It is here alleged that there was no fraud, and that the court erred in not deciding that the bankruptcy proceedings were wholly void on the ground that court had no jurisdiction over the parties thereto or the subject matter of the proceedings, because the petitioning creditor was not a creditor of the bankrupts, and because the petitioning creditor instituted and carried on the proceedings in fraud of the court, concealing this fact.

J. N. Pomeroy for appellants; defendant not appearing.

No. 86.—*Lewis* vs. *Cocks.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—The defendant in error sought the reconveyance of certain real estate located in New-Orleans sold under the following circumstances: In 1860 Gen. Anderson, as Trustee for his wife, sold certain slaves inherited by her from her father, Gen. Clinch, to Cocks for $19,500, of which he received $1,500 in cash, and for the balance took promissory notes secured by a martgage on the property in question. Under this mortgage the General in 1863 caused the property to be sold in pursuance of proceedings in the provisional court, and at the sale became the purchaser for $7,500. Subsequently he filed a petition in the same court alleging that Cocks was still indebted to him $8,500. In this proceeding judgment was entered by default (Cocks residing in Mississippi) and certain lots belonging to him were seized and sold to satisfy the judgment, which was purchased by one Izard for $1,500. The reconveyance of the property sold to Izard is asked for on the ground that the judgment of the Provisional Court was a nullity, as there was no legal service and citation in the proceeding, and for the further reason that many persons were prevented from bidding by the understanding imparted by Izard that he was bidding as the friend and in the interest of Gen. Anderson. The decree was for Cocks, and the same question is presented here. Lewis claims as a bona-fide purchaser without notice.

P. Phillips for appellant; C. Robinson for appellee.

No. 450.—*Cannon* vs. *City of New-Orleans.*—Error to the Supreme Court of New Orleans.—This was an action in the name of Cannon, as owner of the steam-boat R. E. Lee, to enjoin the city from the collection of wharfage, under an ordinance imposing a tax of fifteen cents per ton on ships navigating the Gulf or the ocean. The claim was that the steam-boat being duly enrolled and licensed in the coasting trade, under the acts of Congress, she could not be compelled to pay the local tax. The judgment below sustained the tax, and the question is brought here, where it is contended that the ordinance under which the tax is laid is in conflict with the act admitting the State into the Union, in that she came in under the solemn pledge that the Mississippi, and the navigable waters leading into it, or into the Gulf of Mexico, shall be common highways and forever free to the inhabitants of the States of the Union without any tax, duty, impost or toll. It is also argued that it is in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution prohibiting a State from laying any duty on tonnage, as the tax is sealed by the tonnage of the ship taxed; also, with the provision exempting vessels bound to or from any State from paying duties in another; and with the provision conferring on Congress the power to regulate commerce among the several States.

P. Phillips for plaintiffs in error; W. H. Peckham for defendant.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

"A balloon ascent was made last Tuesday morning," says the English *Army and Navy Gazette*, of Nov. 7, "from the Crystal Palace by Capt. Burnaby, of the Royal Horse Guards, and Lord Manners, of the Grenadier Guards, to try a machine Capt. Burnaby has invented for ascertaining the course of the winds when above the clouds and when the earth is concealed. On these occasions, although the balloon may be sailing at the rate of forty miles an hour, yet from the clouds both above and below the aerial vessel being wafted at precisely the same rate as the balloon, the latter appears to be anchored in space, and utterly devoid of motion. The compass marks the four quarters as faithfully as ever, but, for all the travelers themselves can discover, they are absolutely stationary. To obviate this inconvenience, which is sometimes also very hazardous, as the aeronauts on emerging through the clouds may find that their globe has changed its track, and that they are over the sea when least expected, Capt. Burnaby brings the attraction of the earth to bear on a machine which should, under such circumstances, enable the aeronauts to map out their course. The invention consists of two small silk parachutes, attached by a winding reel of cord of some thirty yards in length to each other. On one of these parachutes being dropped over the side of the car, it instantly commences its downward course, but slowly, on account of the resistance of the atmosphere. In another second or so the second parachute is detached, and then the travelers, by means of their compass, can obtain the true line of their course by marking on their chart the reverse parts to those on which the two parachutes are descending. The invention is very simple in its character, and worked admirably. Some interesting topographical observations were also taken from the car, and the travelers finally descended about half a mile from the German Ocean, in Essex. The balloon was hired by the amateur aeronauts from Mr. Wright. His services in the ascent were, however, dispensed with, and the two officers alone were unassisted in their aerial voyage."

A QUEER BUSINESS CONTRACT.

The following card appears in the New-Haven *Courier & Journal*:

DIVORCED.

At Winslow, N. J., Oct. 1, 1874, George T. Caldwel and Henrietta K. R. Caldwel, the latter name changed to her maiden name, Henrietta K. Russell.

MEMORANDUM OF PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE UNDERSIGNED.

Firm name—George T. Caldwel & Co.
Occupation—Business not limited.
Term of firm—During mutual agreement.
Liabilities—Partners liable for debts of firm; firm not liable for debts of partners.
Services—Partners' services valued equal.
Hours of labor—Eight hours per day's work.
Profit and loss—Shared equally.
Disagreements—Settled by arbitration.
Withdrawal—When any partner desires, and satisfies liability.
Policy—Keep out of debt; C. O. D.
Interpretation—This is a business partnership, not marriage.

Signatures—{ GEORGE T. CALDWEL, Oct. 27. [illegible]

CESSION OF FIJI.

CEREMONIES ATTENDING THE TRANSFER—A PRESENT OF FIVE TURTLES AND A NEW CANOE FOR QUEEN VICTORIA.

The *Fiji Times* of Oct. 3 furnishes the subjoined account of the formal transfer of Fiji to England:

"Wednesday, the 30th September, 1874, should be a memorable day in the annals of Fiji, for thereon the formal cession of the group was made to, and accepted by, Great Britain. The proceedings took place at the Government buildings, Nasova, and were altogether void of ceremony. Shortly after 10 o'clock his Excellency, the Governor of New South Wales, attended by Commodore Goodenough, Hon. G. L. Innes, Attorney General of New South Wales; Hon. Mr. Hutchinson, the British Consul, and the Private Secretary, entered the audience hall, where he was received by the King. There were present, his Honor, the Chief Justice; the Attorney General, the Hawaiian Consul, the Chief Secretary, the Minister for Finance, the Private Secretary, Majors Harding and Thurston, and the following chiefs: Ratu Abel, Ratu Joseph, Ratu Savanaca, Tui Bua, Tui Levuka, and Misa Droka. The representatives of the Sydney *Morning Herald*, Melbourne *Argus*, and *Fiji Times* were also present.

Mr. Wilkinson then read the memorandum of cession in the Fijian language, and subsequently in English, after which the King signed the document, and handed it to his Excellency, who said that he, on the part of the Queen, accepted it in the spirit in which it was offered, and the King had, by this act, performed the part of a truly great chief, consulting, as he had doubtless done, thereby, the best interests of the country. His Excellency further said that he begged to assure the King that, from his heart, he wished prosperity to Fiji, and peace and happiness to her people.

Another lengthy document was then read in Fijian by Mr. Wilkinson, and the Attorney General of New South Wales presented the English translation, which contained the articles of cession, engrossed on parchment; this was signed by the King—as Cakobau, Tui Viti and Vuni Valu—sealed with his seal, and delivered by him as his willing act and deed, and subsequently, and with the same formalities, by Ratu Abel, Tui Bua, Ratu Savanaca, and Ratu Isikeli.

His Excellency then said that he would not sign until after his return from windward, when the documents should be executed in duplicate, and copies exchanged, and until that time he requested the King to have the Government carried on as heretofore.

The King then begged his Excellency to receive as his first present to the Queen, five turtles and a new canoe; and upon the gift having been accepted, directed that it should be sent on board the Pearl.

His Excellency then shook hands with the King, and the proceedings terminated.

At about 1 o'clock the Pearl, having on board his Excellency and suite, who were accompanied by Mr. Layard, British Consul, steamed out of harbor, and was followed at about 5 by the Dido, with the King and his attendants, the Fijian royal standard being hoisted at the main. The party may be expected to return on or about Tuesday next, when the completion of the formal details will be effected, and we may, one and all, unite in the one glad, heartfelt cry of 'God save the Queen!'"

INSECURITY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN RUSSIA.

A recent article in the Moscow *Gazette* gives an alarming account of the insecurity of life and property in Russia. Even in the most orderly and peaceful districts of the empire, says the writer, murders and robberies are becoming more and more frequent; and he attributes this chiefly to the defective arrangements for the discovery of crime and the capture and trial of criminals. The magistrates have so much to do that they have but little time to devote to police inquiries; and the village elders hold aloof as much as possible from criminal prosecutions, knowing that if they take an active part in bringing a criminal to justice, they will only lose much valuable time without compensation in the law courts, besides standing a good chance of being beaten and robbed for their zeal, while if they keep the matter quiet their cellars will be filled with brandy, and they will get a handsome sum by way of hush-money. The consequence is that when a man is robbed or personally injured he must to a certain extent take the law into his own hands. The judges, moreover, are far from incorruptible. The writer relates a case in which a man who had stolen a horse was not only acquitted but ordered to be "compensated" by the owner of the animal, because the latter had refused to treat the judges with brandy. The uncertainties and delays of the tribunals, too, are so great that many people who have been robbed find it better to put up with the loss rather than make it the subject of a criminal action. Such an action may not come on for trial for a year or more; during this period the plaintiff, his coachman, his cook, or his gardener may at any time be called upon to attend at the court, fifty or sixty versts off, and when the case is really tried, the chances are that the thief is acquitted for want of evidence. "The sharp sarcasm of the Englishman," proceeds the writer, "who said that he was an honest man in England because honesty is most profitable in that country; but that in Russia he would be a knave, is, unfortunately, only too well founded. No wonder that the ignorant peasants yearly pass in crowds from a career of honest and toilsome labor to one of easy and unpunished crime. * * * The complaints from all parts of the country of the insecurity of life and property are daily becoming louder and more numerous. What is wanted is a power interested in the maintenance of tranquillity and public order, which shall be able to pursue offenders, command respect for the law, and obtain the confidence both of the people and of the Government."

PARISIAN STATISTICS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes, Nov. 9: The Prefecture of the Seine has just published the statistics of Paris for 1873. The tables descend to the minutest particulars. They tell us how many people were born, and how many died, and what they died of; what Paris drank and ate; how many houses were built, and how many were pulled down, and what the weather was. It seems that 55,905 little boys and girls saw the light in Paris in 1873; and, oddly enough, the greatest number of births occurred on April Fool's Day, viz., 250. The largest number of births occurred in the poorest arrondissement—to wit, Belleville and the surrounding districts—the smallest occurred in the Faubourg St. Germain. The marriages were 19,520. Of these, let us hope happy, "unions," two occurred between nephews and their aunts, 26 between uncles and their nieces, 103 between brothers and sisters in law, and 130 between first cousins; 41,732 persons died, 7,919 from consumption and 782 from old age, while 600 committed suicide. During the year Paris was neither frugal nor sober. The number of chickens devoured by the capital shows it to be as *fort en gueule* as the celebrated Mme. Angot—viz., 5,435,782; ducks figure in the list at something less than a million, but *en revanche* not less than 2,365,241 tame rabbits were devoured by the many-headed monster, together with 1,498,049 larks. The value of the game and poultry consumed is set down at 38,000,000 francs. But these were only dainties. The *pièces de résistance* were as follows:

One hundred and fourteen millions of kilograms of beef, mutton, and veal, valued at 177,000,000 francs; 23,000,000 of kilograms of pork, 31,000,000 francs; 14,000,000 kilograms butter, 43,000,000 francs; 444,000,000 eggs, 22,000,000 francs; 17,000,000 oysters, 2,000,000 francs.

To wash all this down Paris absorbs 407,868,450 litres (rather less than an Imperial quart) of wine in the piece; 1,704,835 bottles and half bottles of finer wine; 9,016,030 litres of brandy and spirits; 3,536,584 litres of cider, and 22,500,000 litres of beers. Paris to warm itself burned 700,000 cubic metres of wood, and 896,000 tons of coal and coke. There are in Paris, or rather there were on the 31st of December last, 70,216 houses, in which there occurred 437 fires, two of which were due to incendiarism. Finally, as regards the weather, high wind prevailed for 30 days, rain for 70, snow for 13, hail for 7, fog for 54; on 16 days there was lightning, and on 13 thunder.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Friday, Nov. 27,) Joseph McGuire, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Alfred McIntire, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 25 feet west of Tenth avenue, for $9,500. A. H. Muller & Son, under a similar court decree, Henry R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, also sold one lot, 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 325 feet west of First avenue, for $1,175. No other sales were effected, that in charge of the last-named firm, of a house and lot, West Fortieth street, east of Ninth avenue, being announced as settled; while in the matter of the sale, by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of a house and lot on West Thirty-fourth street, east of Tenth avenue, nothing was said or done.

Ogden & Clark, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street, report having sold at private contract the three-story brick house, with lot 21.8 by 106.6, No. 104 West Fourteenth street, for $31,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales are quite numerous, the list being as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. E. Anderson, Esq., Referee, of eighteen acres of land, lying between the Eleventh avenue and the Harlem River, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth streets, known as the "Barney Bowers tract."

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of one gore lot, 22 by 85.6, on East Eighty-second street, north side, 99.2 feet west of Third avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together forming a plot in size 61.5 by 100.1 by 57.11 by 100, on Eleventh street, south-west corner of Seventy-sixth street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward J. Shandley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.10 by 73, on Third avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Eighth street.

By William Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sale, [illegible] similar sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of two lots, one 25 by 74.1, the other 25 by 98.9, on East Twenty-ninth street, north side, 75 feet east of First avenue.

By J. Thomas Stearns, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Silas D. Gifford, Esq., Referee, of a lot 25 by 16.4 by 30 by 67, on the old Boston road, adjoining District School lot No. 1, Melrose, South, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, NOV. 27.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

1 five-story brick house and lot on West 39th st., s. s., 25 ft. w. of 10th av., lot 25x98.9	$9,500

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 lot on East 114th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.10	$1,175

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW YORK.

Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Boulevard, n. s., 25.11 ft. n. of 114th st., 100x75; T. Murphy to S. B. French	$24,800
East Broadway, s. s., 46.2 ft. w. of Montgomery st., 23x95; Samuel A. Schoonmaker to Isidore Busch	13,000
Gouverneur st., s. s., 300.3 ft. e. of Morris av., 25x118.5, Morrisania; Antonio C. Funai to Francisco Funai	2,000
2d st., n. e. corner of Willard st., 50x100, Woodlawn Heights; G. Opdyke to B. S. Tyndale	600
52d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.4; D. H. Regensburger to R. H. Cudlipp	7,500
64th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th av., 15x100.5; F. Follett to J. H. Wood	4,000
67th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5, foreclosure; R. B. Roosevelt, Referee, to P. Fitzgerald	5,750
74th st., s. s., 36 ft. e. of 4th av., 18x74, foreclosure; G. P. Smith to J. P. Ackerman	11,900
86th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st av., 6x100.11; 87th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 1st av., 6x100.11; John D. Van Buren, Executor of A. J. Hill, to Joseph Hillenbrand	300
117th st., s. s., 183.1 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.5x100.11, foreclosure; Joseph O. Brown, Referee, to Henry T. Lee	6,125
117th st., s. s., 201.11 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.5x100.11, foreclosure; Joseph O. Brown to Henry T. Lee	6,150
140th st., s. s., 104.7 ft. e. of 3d av., 54x100; Margaret A., wife of John O'Connor, to Joseph E. Redman	21,000
1st av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 63d st., 25x80; 1st av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 63d st., 25x80; Fernando Wood to Andrew J. Kerwin	27,500
2d av., (Nos. 1,024 and 1,026,) 40.5x64; R. Totten to M. Wehrlin and J. Matter	32,000
3d av., w. s., extends from 47th to 48th sts., 200.10x145; E. V. Loew to C. V. Loew, ½ part	105,000
4th av., s. w. corner of 121st st., 136.6x38.8x122.9x176.2, thence 58 ft. to 121st st., thence 111.7 ft. to 4th av., n. w. corner of 120th st., runs w. along 120th st, 145x25 ft., thence e. on irregular line to 4th av., thence s. 51.10 ft.; Lomax Littlejohn to John Braden	30,000
10th av., s. w. corner of 47th st., 100.4x100; John J. Burchell to Isidor Falk	80,000
9th av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 69th st., 75x100; F. Follett to J. H. Wood	15,250
63d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x100, leasehold foreclosure; T. Watson, Referee, to J. Thomson	1,500
10th av., w. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 161st st., 25x100; 10th av., w. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 161st st., 25x100; 10th av., w. s., 99.11 ft. n. of 161st st., 25x150; 10th av., w. s., 124.11 ft. n. of 161st st., 25x150; 10th av., w. s., 42.5 ft. s. of 162d st., 77.6x152.1; Mott st. n. s., 250 ft. w. of Morris av., 50x106.6, Morrisania; Francis M. Scott, Referee, to Matilda B. Saul	33,400
10th av., n. e. corner of 204th st., 99.11x100; 204th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th av., 150x99.11; 205th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 300x99.11; 9th av., n. e. corner of 202d st., runs n. along avenue 199.10 ft. to 205th st., thence e. 232.10 ft. to Harlem River, thence s. w. along river to 202d st., thence w. 213.7 ft. to beginning; Naegle av. s. s., 150 ft. w. of Hawthorne st., runs s. 139.10 ft., thence s. w. 318.6 ft., thence s. 16.1 ft. to Sherman Creek, thence s. w. and n. e. and n. w. along creek to Naegle av., thence e. along avenue 436 ft.; F. Follett to J. H. Wood	13,000
10th av., s. e. corner 58th st., 25.5x100; 58th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 100x100.5; R. H. Cudlipp to D. H. Regensburger	50,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PEREMPTORY FORECLOSURE SALE OF the two new four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 14 and 20 East 58th st., between 5th and Madison avs., on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, auctioneers. Houses 20x55 feet, lots 100 feet 5 inches. Houses in complete order, hard-wood finish, and ready for immediate occupancy. Can be seen at any time by applying at No. 18 East 58th st.; $25,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Further particulars of the auctioneers, 7 Pine st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS OF Estate of Schureman Halstead, deceased, property on south-west corner of Broadway and Twenty-first street, making an L, with frontage of forty-eight feet on Broadway and 128 on 21st st. Substantial and handsome five-story brick building, suitable for any business. The attention of investors is particularly called to this choice piece of property. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine and No. 35 East 17th st.

NO. 614 5TH AV.—ELEGANT DWELLING, EXtra low; also No. 51 West 42d st., with stable; a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

LOTS ON ALL THE LEADING AVENUES AND BOULEVARDS, also handsome building sites on Washington Heights, in plots to suit buyers, for sale at low prices, by LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS, FOR STREETS, AVENUES, AND PARK OPENINGS, WIDENINGS, AND EXTENSIONS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF ARREARS, Sept. 1, 1874.

Under the direction of ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled an act for the Collection of Taxes, Assessments, and Croton Water Rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto, passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments for streets, avenues, and park openings, widenings, and extensions, confirmed prior to Jan. 1, 1871, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due, and remaining unpaid, to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment, with the charges of this notice and advertisement. And if default shall be made in such payment, such lands and tenements will be sold at public action at the New County Court-house in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessment so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon, as aforesaid, to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other costs and charges accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale, shall be sold. And notice is hereby further given, that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property assessed, and on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE, TWELVE rooms, No. 241 East 10th st.; in perfect order; immediate possession; rent moderate. HIRAM MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

FURNISHED HOUSES ON AND ADJOINING 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

TO LET—VERY CHEAP, IN WEST 72D ST., NEAR Central Park, a large house with eight lots of ground. Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, No. 218 West 15th st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st.; entire building; eight floors; $13,000 a year. HENRY DOLAN, No. 6 West 36th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, BY A SMALL family of adults, a furnished house; it must be between 28th and 48th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address A., Box No. 309 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH A MODERN thoroughly built house, 18 by 20 feet front, situate between Park and 6th avs., 34th and 59th sts. Address, giving lowest price and full description, A. M. H., P. O. Box No. 2,078.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of [illegible] marble work. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

A ONE-HUNDRED DOLLAR

PRIVILEGE FOR 30 DAYS on 100 shares of any stock dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange will secure the following profits, as the market changes from the price named:

2 per cent. fluctuations	$200 profit
5 per cent. fluctuations	$500 profit
10 per cent. fluctuations	$1,000 profit

$500 invested will pay, at 10 per cent. advance or decline, FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and the same proportion on a greater or less number of shares. Orders executed, and official quotations of prices furnished. ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 12 Wall st.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO
BANKERS,
No. 52 William St., New-York,

Draw Exchange on Union Bank of London.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received upon favorable terms.
Interest allowed on Balances subject to Drafts at Sight.
Advances made upon consignments to our address or to our correspondents in Europe.
Investment Securities bought and sold.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

AN UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

THE BAXTER STEAM CANAL-BOAT TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

H. H. VAN DYCK, (late Assistant Treasurer United States,) President.

FINANCE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS.
FRANKLIN EDSON, (President Produce Exchange.)
C. N. JORDAN, (Third National Bank, New-York.)
PHILO REMINGTON, (President Bank of Ilion, N. Y.)
H. H. VAN DYCK.

Stock is offered to investors in sums to suit, payable in installments. This is for a desired increase of capital to own and run additional steamers (for which this Company own the sole right) in its line between New-York and Buffalo. The business can be shown to be safe, and very productive. The capital being limited to $1,000,000, this investment, at its first cost, (par,) offers the largest inducements of dividends for a stock of its character.

Offered on behalf of the Company only by its Financial Agents,

RIPLEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 32 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 7 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1874.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS and TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY are hereby notified that the time for assenting to the agreement entered into April 27, 1874, between said company and August Belmont, John Pierpont Morgan, and Lewis H. Meyer, Trustees; and the funding of overdue coupons, under the same, has been extended to the 31st day of December, 1874.

Further information can be had on application to G. D. L'HUILIER, Chief Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS BOUGHT by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Choice 7, 8 and 10 per cent. Municipal Bonds, also other A 1 Investment Securities, paying 10 to 12 per cent., for sale below par.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTY DIRECtors and of three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1874, the poll being open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

MONEY LOANED PROMPTLY ON MORTgage; mortgages cashed: stocks, bonds, real estate, furniture, &c., sold by auction.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY, and Great Western Insurance Stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

COUPONS DUE DEC. 1, FROM BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, (ARKANSAS BRANCH,) and CAIRO, ARKANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid in GOLD on and after that day, at the agency of ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,—6th av., corner 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S
ICE-CREAM,

Being made from pure Cream, is most popular and best. $1 60 per Gallon.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE and JELLIES, delicious and cheap. Families, boarding-houses, parties, churches, fairs, &c., promptly supplied. Depots 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of SPAWN & CARSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. F. SPAWN is alone authorized to settle up the business, and assumes all outstanding liabilities.

A. F. SPAWN,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23. G. W. CARSON.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WITH several years' experience in the stock broker's business, and considerable business, to form a partner[illegible] Address, appointing interview, A. B., Post-Office Box No. 5,035.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GAELIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA.....WED., Dec. 2	PARTHIA.....WED., Jan. 6
ALGERIA.....WED., Dec. 9	ALGERIA.....WED., Jan. 13
ABYSSINIA..WED., Dec. 16	CUBA.....WED., Jan. 20
*RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 23	*RUSSIA.....WED., Jan. 27
JAVA.....WED., Dec. 30	JAVA.....WED., Feb. 3

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.

Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.

Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........Saturday..Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Dec. 12
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER FRANCE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., on Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

The Queen.Nov. 28, 9 A. M.	Spain...Dec. 12, 7:30 A. M.
England.....Dec. 5, 2 P. M.	Helvetia...Dec. 19, — —

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........Wednesday, Dec. 2, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Dec. 9
STATE OF FLORIDA..........Wednesday, Dec. 23

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL......Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 12 noon.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Dec. 12, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. QUINN..........Dec. 8, 2:30 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..........Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. ADE LIMON, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

AMERICAN LINE.
THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

*ABBOTSFORD.....Oct. 29	OHIO..........Nov. 19
PENNSYLVANIA....Nov. 5	*KENILWORTH....Nov. 26
ILLINOIS..........Nov. 12	INDIANA..........Dec. 3

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.
Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.
Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Tuesday, Dec. 1.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Dec. 3.
GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, Dec. 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Dec. 3
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Dec. 17

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CUBA..........Tuesday, Jan. 9

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 19 and Jan. 5 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

ELECTIONS.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at [illegible] P. M. [illegible], Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK TO THE COMMON COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1873.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
NOS. 115 AND 117 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The Public Administrator in the City of New-York, pursuant to section 39 of article 1, entitled "of the Public Administrator in the City of New-York," title 6, chapter 6, part 2, of the revised statutes, herewith exhibits to the Common Council of the City of New-York a statement on oath of the moneys received by him for commissions and expenses, and the total amount of his receipts and expenditures in each case in which he took charge of and collected any effects, or on which he administered on any estate during the year 1873, with the name of the deceased, his addition, the place of his residence at the time of his death, where known, and the country or place from which he came, if he was not a resident of this State at the time of his death.

Respectfully,
ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator in the City of New-York.

CASES HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses	Total amount of receipts	Total amount of expenditures	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed	Amount of costs	Amount distributed	Date of letters of administration.
Josephus P. Miller	Merchant					$760 45				June 8, 1869.
Charles Archoe	Cigar-maker	New-York	China			1 05				November 15, 1869.
Edward Riley	Unknown	Baltimore	Ireland			1 05				July 1, 1868.
Albert Fabio	Seaman	At sea	Unknown			1 05				July 27, 1870.
Jacobina Probst	None	New-York	Germany			22 25				April 30, 1870.
William Gregory	Tanner	New-York	Ireland			138 97			$137 92	May 12, 1870.
Christian Dressel	Cabinet-maker	New-York	Germany			249 40			249 40	September 22, 1870.
Winifred Dolan	Domestic	At sea	Ireland			635 85			635 85	July 27, 1870.
Ann Wales	Cook	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 12, 1870.
Sarah Niederman	Dress-maker	New-York	England						10 07	
James Gallaher	Clerk	Rockaway, L. I.	New-York			1 05				September 26, 1870.
William C. Keene	Marble-cutter	St. Vincet's Hos.	New-York			1 05				January 18, 1870.
Frederick Sanford	Seaman	At sea	New-York			76 41		$1 05	75 36	April 17, 1871.
John Bernard	Tailor	France	New-York		$2,009 45	1 00				January 30, 1871.
Catherine Hurley	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			1,372 54		60 50	1,312 04	March 6, 1871.
John Whingates	Miner	New-York	England			1 05				January 3, 1871.
John A. Bradish	Gentleman	New-York	New-York		273 70					May 30, 1871.
Edw. F. W. Leincke	Clerk	New-York	Prussia			1 05				March 13, 1871.
Wallace J. Blake	Merchant	At sea	New-York			2 30				February 27, 1871.
Thomas O'Brien	Driver	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York			240 43		1 05	239 38	April 10, 1871.
Elizabeth Wiesmann	Domestic	New-York	New-York		3 56	1 25				October 9, 1871.
John Baker	Seaman	At sea	New-York			228 34	$131 40	96 94		September 25, 1871.
Maria Amend	Wash-woman	New-York	Germany			213 99	100 00	20 05	93 94	September 11, 1871.
Edward Rhoeder	Unknown	New-York	Germany			193 48		57 50	133 43	September 7, 1871.
Theodore Aulike	Unknown	New-York	Germany			1 25				November 1, 1871.
James Wright	Physician	New-York	Newport			1 25				July 1, 1868.
Mary A. Clark	None	New-York	New-York			1 05				December 18, 1869.
Sarah McDonald	Servant	New-York	Ireland					15 00		January 18, 1872.
Charles Holmes	Seaman	Ward's Island	Germany			58 02		50	57 50	March 12, 1872.
Franz Kruse	Seaman	At sea	Germany			52 02			52 02	February 17, 1872.
Thomas N. Hotchkiss	Artist	Sicily	Rome			716 45	695 13	31 32		August 19, 1872.
James O'Brien	Ins. of lumber	New-York	New-York							January 2, 1872.
Anton Hoffman	News agent	Bellevue Hosp.	Germany			434 32	384 87	49 45		January 15, 1872.
George Roetheroe	Engineer	At sea	London			455 33	85 77	3 80	365 76	October 30, 1871.
Ellen Sparks	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		286 91	876 88		2 23	867 15	October 23, 1871.
Herman Radlewski	Physician	New-York	Germany					56 25		February 6, 1872.
Martin Stammler	Seaman	At sea	Germany			48 49		1 46	47 03	March 18, 1872.
Jose Maria Herrera	Unknown	New-York	Unknown			24,093 40	9,068 40	25 00	15,000 00	March 6, 1872.
L. J. Miller	Physician	New-York	New-York		17 15	75				April 8, 1872.
Pierre Jean Michon	Com. merch'nt	New-York	New-York			3,579 27		51 37	3,527 90	May 6, 1872.
Alexander McNicol	Unknown	Ward's Island	Scotland			8 50				July 22, 1872.
Giovanni Marega	Hair-dealer	Paterson, N. J.	New-York			197 64	149 89	29 25		March 25, 1872.
John Ogden	Merchant	New-York	New-York			114 48	113 73	75		March 18, 1872.
Ward Eaton	Physician	New-York	New-York		10 24	5 79				April 15, 1872.
Johannes A. Nilsen	Seaman	At sea	Norway			5 00				May 27, 1872.
R. D. Taylor	Unknown	New-York	Scotland			7 60				June 10, 1872.
Margaret Roemer	Unknown	Quarantine	Germany		5 94					June 10, 1872.
John Russell	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		3 45	136 00		21 20	111 80	June 10, 1872.
Francis Schenck	Tailor	Blackwell's I'd	Germany			20 00				May 13, 1872.
Frank Clifford	Unknown	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York	$0 97	19 50	310 00		38 95	271 08	May 20, 1872.
Frederick Smith	Seaman	At sea	Sweden			1 75				July 1, 1872.
Wilhelm Leuz	Seaman	At sea	Germany			5 75				July 22, 1872.
Margaret Doyle	Domestic	New-York	Ireland			315 94	130 00	31 94	154 35	May 27, 1872.
Elizabeth Lucas	Boarding-ho'se	New-York	New-York		17 90	327 64	59 73	45 58	222 33	July 1, 1872.
John A. Bottger	Stone-cutter	New-York	New-York		10 56	51 25				July 1, 1872.
Marie A. Gauvain	Music teacher	New-York	New-York			212 40				July 22, 1872.
John Goldenstede	Laborer	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		50 77	10 25				July 15, 1872.
Margaret Miller	None	New-York	New-York		124 00	10 25				August 12, 1872.
William Cartland	Seaman	Sm. Pox Hosp.	New-York		6 20	65 50				September 16, 1872.
John Lehr	Cigars	St. Vinc't Hos.	New-York		2,639 42	67 25				November 18, 1872.
Alexander Johnston or Johnson	Tailor	New-York	New-York		18 47	68 25				October 28, 1872.
Charles Bruesing	Music-dealer	New-York	New-York			1 25				February 19, 1861.
Marie Honisot	None	New-York	New-York		14 14	10 50				May 6, 1873.
Thomas Townsend	None	New-York	New-York			395 95	385 20	10 75		June 3, 1872.
Cæsar P. Nissen	Clerk	New-York	New-York		13 66	2 00				July 1, 1872.

CASES NOT HERETOFORE REPORTED.

Name.	Occupation.	Place of residence at time of death.	Country or place from which he came, if he were not a resident of this State at the time of his death.	Money received for commissions and expenses	Total amount of receipts	Total amount of expenditures	Total amount of debts ascertained and allowed	Amount of costs	Amount distributed	Date of letters of administration.
Nancy Stewart	Domestic	New-York	New-York		$12 89	$10 25				November 17, 1872.
Francisco S. Rouvier	Unknown	Matanzas	Cuba		15,339 74	130 50				December 5, 1872.
Charles De Gobel	Physician	New-York	New-York		368 60	170 25				December 16, 1872.
William Overton, Jr.	Unknown	Bellevue Hosp.	New-York		579 40	146 50				January 20, 1873.
Henrietta Pierce	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		6 52	54 25				December 31, 1872
Mary A. Brown	Cook	New-York	New-York		94 00	164 00				January 6, 1873.
Aaron Dyer, or Dwyer	Chairmaker	New-York	New-York		708 91	159 75				December 16, 1872
Owen Ward	Junk dealer	New-York	New-York		97 35	84 00				February 6, 1873.
Phillippi Le Morgne	Unknown	New-York	Unknown		495 87	19 00				March 3, 1873.
James Hughes	Tailor	New York	Ireland		256 65	68 50				April 14, 1873.
Anna Maria Merriam	None	New-York	New-York		2,357 70	300 00				July 28, 1873.
William H. Smith	Unknown	New-York	New-York		82 49	8 50				May 26, 1873.
Anthony Jones	Fireman	New-York	New-York		1,190 91	384 95				May 26, 1873.
John Reilly	Unknown	St. Vincent's H	New-York		57 03	6 50				June 16, 1873.
John W. Brimelow	Liquor dealer	New-York	New-York		408 40	203 60				June 16, 1873.
Manuel P. Martins	Seaman	At sea	Portugal		174 86	8 50				June 8, 1873.
Edmond Fowle	Agent	New-York	New-York		260 57	8 50				June 8, 1873.
T. T. Mearky	Unknown	St. Luke's Hos.	California		244 18	8 50				April 28, 1873.
William Welsh	Switch-tender	New-York	Ireland		492 16	208 50				April 14, 1873.
Albin Meroz	Watchmaker	Jersey City	Switzerland		3 54					June 23, 1873.
Matthew Sadler	Seaman	At sea	England		44 81	4 50				May 19, 1873.
John Holt	Tailor	New-York	England		2,202 50					March 31, 1873.
Bridget Dolan	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		14 92	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Flora Sharp (colored)	Domestic	New-York	New-York		140 54	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Elizabeth Carl	Dress-maker	New-York	Germany		585 25					June 30, 1873.
Ferdinand Bundt	Cigar-maker	New-York	Germany		196 12	8 50				June 30, 1873.
Peter Derne	Painter	New-York	France		16 00					
Emily A. Ross	Housekeeper	New-York	New-York		92 92	58 50				July 7, 1873.
Violetta A. Shields (col.)	Cook	New-York	Long Island		15 98	8 50				July 21, 1873.
Charles O'Connor	Peddler	New-York	Ireland		11 28	8 50				July 14, 1873.
Jacob Flohn	Tailor	New-York	Germany		1,535 32	8 50				June 9, 1873.
Julia Halloran	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		642 59	8 50				April 28, 1873.
Mary M. Davis	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		344 77	17 00				March 10, 1873.
Josephus Johnson	Carpenter	New-York	New-Jersey		54 22					
Jacob Hoffman	Brewer	German Hosp.	Germany		238 76	103 50				September 8, 1873.
Lugi Tito Rocco	Musician	New-York	Italy		109 34	8 50				September 29, 1873.
John Edwards	Seaman	Castle Garden	England		47 17					December 29, 1873.
Henrich Coors	Grocer	New-York	Germany		743 58	166 25				October 13, 1873.
Eliza Crockett	Domestic	New-York	New-York		213 50	158 50				November 3, 1873.
Edward Markey	Junk dealer	Blackwell's Isl	Ireland		45 00	8 50				October 27, 1873.
Mary Ann O'Shea	Domestic	New-York	Ireland		206 48	130 50				November 20, 1873.
Louisa Brooks	Cook	New-York	New-York		195 00	95 50				September 29, 1873.
Mary G. Brinckerhoff	None	New-York	New-York		2,437 20	729 15				March 4, 1873.
Stuart J. Mollan	None	New-York	New-York		4,246 14					July 1, 1873.

The total amount of money which came into the hands of the Public Administrator during the year 1873 was the sum of forty-two thousand and ninety-one dollars and eighteen cents, ($42,091 18,) and the total amount disbursed by him for expenses, and paid to next of kin, &c., was the sum of forty thousand five hundred dollars and eighty-four cents, ($40,500 84,) as appears by the foregoing statement.

The Public Administrator paid during the year 1873 to the Controller of the City of New-York for commissions, and on account for storage of property, the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($680 89,) the particulars of which were stated in the monthly returns made by the Public Administrator to the Controller.

The following is a report of the balances standing to the credit of the following intestate estates, unclaimed by next of kin or otherwise, and paid into the City Treasury by the Public Administrator during the year 1873, viz.:

Feb. 4, 1873, William Gregory	$137 92
Sept. 2, 1873, Margaret Doyle	154 35
Oct. 10, 1873, Giovanni Marega	18 50
Nov. 3, 1873, Frank Clifford	271 08
Nov. 3, 1873, John Russell	111 80
Nov. 3, 1873, Elizabeth Lucas	222 33
Nov. 3, 1873, Anton Hoffman	307 04
Total	$1,223 02

The balance still uncollected belonging to the Public Administrator deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution is the sum of forty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty cents, ($42,733 60.)

The Public Administrator collected from Jeremiah Quinlan, Esq., Receiver of the Guardian Savings Institution, on the 11th day of August, 1873, the sum of four thousand dollars, ($4,000,) being moneys belonging to estates which came into the hands of former Public Administrators, deposited with the Guardian Savings Institution, and which were reported by them in former reports.

The balance of moneys standing to the credit of the Public Administrator of the National Park Bank on the first day of January, 1874, was the sum of fifty thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars and fourteen cents, ($50,990 14,) of which the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents ($1,536 88) was interest accrued during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON, Public Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,
NOS. 115 AND 117 NASSAU STREET,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.

City and County of New-York, ss: Isaac Dayton, Public Administrator, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that, according to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing account contains a true statement of the moneys received for commissions and expenses, the total amount of debts ascertained and allowed, the amount of costs, the amount distributed, and the date of letters of administration granted to him, in each case in which the Public Administrator has taken charge of and collected any effects, or in which he has administered on any estate during the year 1873.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator.

Sworn before me this 10th day of January, 1873,
WILLIAM J. TRIMBLE, Notary Public.
City and County of New-York.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
No. 32 CHAMBERS ST., Nov. 25, 1874.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December, also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

MARTIN T. McMAHON, Receiver.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Vaderland,	Nov. 10	Colina,	Oct. 29
Nederland,	Dec. 4	Switzerland,	Nov. 22

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Nederland,	Nov. 10	Switzerland,	Oct. 29
Vaderland,	Dec. 4	Colina,	Nov. 21

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.
Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

VINDICATOR, Capt. MORTON, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA. First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

CLARIBEL..........Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARICABO
ANDES..........Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS..........Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ETNA..........Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.

The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 1.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 10.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. [illegible] Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M, and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5,20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 3:40, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 4:30 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 9:30 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 3:40 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:50 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:45 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:45 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, [illegible] P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 21.2:30 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 20...2:30 P. M.
Monday, 23d......2:30 P. M.	Monday, 23d.....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 24th....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 26th..9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 25th.8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th. 10:30 A. M.	Friday, 27th......9:00 A. M.
	Monday, 30th..11:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, [illegible] Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.